ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28821—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 15,

"INVALID'S PORT."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

SHIPPING.

ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,

F.I.C., F.C.S.

OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3069	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th Augt.
P.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H.T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
P.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Lorezin	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	3069	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th ,,
					Saturday.
P.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
‡*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
P.	CATHAY	2995	500	A Symons	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3069	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th ,,
P.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
P.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3069	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,

The Steamers marked P L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The Steamer marked P only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

‡* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

August 25th. September 8th. „ 22nd. October 6th. October 20th. November 3rd. „ 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanza	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
KLEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.
ASIA	3360	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 11, 1892.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. "MARY BEYTS," 3,790 Tons, Captain BICE, will sail for LIVERPOOL direct on or about the 20th August.

She has first-class accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 17th August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 21st August, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, on the 18th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security. DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a.m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE S. S. "IONIA," 5,503 tons, Captain E. M. Boyle WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for GENOA, MARSEILLES, or ANTWERP, about the 25th inst. This magnificent Steamer with accommodation for over 70 1st class Passengers has both a Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon. A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 11th, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3230	27th Aug.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Aug, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per Phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNES.

TREACHER & Co. are the Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for this fine Wine.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY," same as shipped to Great Britain	Bottles	70 8	78 0
Do. do.	½ ,,	40 12	44 0
"FOR INDIA BRAND"	Bottles	62 12	69 4
Do.	½ ,,	36 4	40 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRESDEN ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC AND THEATRE.

37th Scholastic Year.—NEW COURSE on SEPT. 1; admissions at any other time, 47 branches of instruction. 743 pupils (1891-1892), 88 teachers, amongst whom Deering, Draeseke, Gruetzmacher, Jensen, Krantz. Rappoldi, Rischibieter, Schmole, Seuff-Georgi, Sherwood, Tyson-Wolff, Fraulein Orgeni, Frau Otto-Alvsleben, Frau Rappoldi-Kahrer.—Prospectus and list of teachers from

Professor KRANTZ, Director.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

THE LAING, WHARTON, & DOWN, CONSTRUCTION SYNDICATE,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the above Firm is now in BOMBAY, and will be glad to submit estimates and particulars for the Lighting of Public Buildings, Mills, Factories, Churches, Palaces, Private Houses, etc., etc.

Particulars on application to Mr. PERCY MOSSOP, care of Messrs. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Iron Works, Byculla, Bombay.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

SIMPLE, ELEGANT, RELIABLE.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE } *THE IDEAL DRESSING FOR THE HAIR.*

By keeping the Hair in a NATURAL CONDITION *prevents* Baldness.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORER } *THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF HAIR RESULTING FROM RESIDENCE IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE.*

By acting on the Roots in a NATURAL MANNER *cures* Baldness.

Per Case Rs. 7-0.

POMADES, BRILLIANTINES, HAIR OILS, etc., OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP AND CO., LD., CHEMISTS. BOMBAY

☞TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a paper box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEACH BITTERS.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 2-12	Rs. 3-12.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOUTELEAU'S CROWN BRANDY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
One Crown	24 0	27 0
Two Crowns	26 0	29 8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A SOUND CLARET AT A MODERATE PRICE.

KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD CLARET (Prize Medal, Amsterdam, 1883) is a genuine Bordeaux Wine of better quality than many other brands at higher prices.

Per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-8. Per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHICKEN WINE.

INVALUABLE for weak or debilitated Patients, or where solid food cannot be given. A liqueur glassful equals in strengthening properties a teacupful of strong Chicken Broth. Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE GUARANTEED by using KEMP'S SAFETY RAZOR. Makes a pleasure of what is so often a painful operation. Cutting or injury to the skin impossible. Price, Rs. 5 each.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
„ 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE NEW OATMEAL CLOTH.

Makes Grand Tennis Shirts, or for General Wear.

6 for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool; Delightfully cool; in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jeoma Masjid, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rheic.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

GOLD

DOUBLE TELESCOPIC PENCIL CASES,

WITH EVERLASTING CALENDAR;

Ring to Attach.

BY S. MORDAN AND COMPANY.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINETEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 72, Apollo Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1892, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive, adopt, and pass the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Season ended 31th June 1892.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, and to confirm the appointment of a Director.

IV.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

VOLKART BROS.,
Managers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1892.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that TEJOO KAYA of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant has contracted to sell to MANKOOVERBAI wife of JOSEY NARAYENJEE MOOLJEE.

All that piece or parcel of land or Oart situate at Mahim Agur without the Fort of Bombay in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2028 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 356 and 681, new Nos. 4089 and 4657, and old Survey Nos. 559 and 559 and new Nos. 1-1639 and 1-1639 under Tenure Mahim Pension Tax and bounded on the East by the Purbhadevi Road, on the West by the Oart of Wittoba Hurrychundra, on the North by the Oart of Kanoba Ballaji and on the South by the Oart of Vishnu Narsing and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2976-77 and Street No. 441-42 at Purbhadevi Road aforesaid.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79 Medows Street Fort with in 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived—Dated this 13th day of August 1892.

BICKNELL & MERWANJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS

In search of a really

GOOD TOBACCO

AT A

MODERATE PRICE

will be glad to have their

ATTENTION

drawn to the following

CHOICE BRANDS,

PREPARED BY

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,

whose name is a sufficient

GUARANTEE

FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER

AND

HIGH QUALITY

of the following

SPECIALITIES :—

"1888" Mixture	per	1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	„	½ „	2	0
Pyramid Mixture	„	½ „	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture	„	1 „	3	4
Do. do.	„	½ „	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture	„	1 „	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	„	¼ „	0	14
Golden Fleece	„	½ „	1	12
Latakia	„	½ „	1	12

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS

of all the leading brands.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following :—

40 drums super sulphate of soda.
On account and at the risk of Esmail Hoosein—
1 case steel pen-holders.
2 cases lead pencils.
1 cases India-rubber ink and pencil erasers.

By order of the mortgagees, Chaturbhan Chapajee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Gudiali :—

2 large English clocks on stand.
3 English clocks.
2 palanquin clocks.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 light victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong serviceable four-cart.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 15-2, age 5 years, handsome and quiet, suitable for both harness and saddle.
1 good Surat cow in full milk, gives 7 to 8 seers of milk daily, with calf 7 weeks old,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chuckla or Furniture Bazaar, by order of Alli Mahomed Yeb, managing partner of the firm of Alli Mahomed Cassum & Co., the whole stock of China and Japanese goods, consisting of Satsuma, Kanga and bronze vases, plates, bowls, and ornaments, paper, silk, and other fans, pictures, cabinets of sizes, lacquered ware, sets of flower pots, workboxes, bowls, tea sets, combs, tea trays, silver-mounted walking sticks, amber beads, China tea, pieces of cotton crape and silk, iron safe, cupboard, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NAGPADA OR BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 18th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the morigagor, Habibkhan vulud Esmalkhan Pathan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of November, 1887, the following landed property, viz.—

All that piece of fazendaree ground, situate on the east side of Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 63, and now under Ward No. 3616, and Streets Nos. 20 to 24, which said land contains by admeasurement 175-33 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Hassumkhan Laikhan, on the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim Oosman, on the east by Peerkhan Laikhan Lane, and on the south by the house of Ragoba Sootar, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Habibkhan vulud Esmalkhan Pathan and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. at "Hope Hall," Mazagon, near the Hancock Bridge, the handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, crockery and glassware, platedware, d. b. c. f. gun in case by Moills, Hink's hanging and table lamps, English double bedstead with wire mattress, &c., the property of the late Captain G. J. RAFFIN.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 15, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders, of the MAHARANI Ice Co., Ld.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property of the above-named Company in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with new and old boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture, scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chubildas Lalookhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, or at the Rooms of the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 15, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.,—

32 bales grey shirtings.
16 „ grey drill.
3 cases white drill.
2 „ white shirtings.
2 „ white mulls.
1 case white striped doria, &c., &c.
2 cases trouserings.

On account and at the risk of Jumnadass Pursotum—
10 cases white doria scarfs.
10 cases coloured bordered white scarfs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 15, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 103 OF 1892.

Elizabeth Alice Proctor
vs.
Richard Davidson and another.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit bearing date the 12th April 1892, and

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th August, 1892, at 4 P.M. sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the following immoveable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or bungalow known as the Davidson's Bungalow, standing thereon and situate in Tullegaum, in the District of Nasik, and in the Sub-district of Egutpoora, containing by admeasurement one hundred hands in length from east to west and fifty-eight hands in breadth from north to south, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the compound belonging to one Mr. Simons, on the south by a rivulet, on the west by a piece of land assessed under No. 122 belonging to one Sutna Himmon Patel, and on the north by the house of one Rama vulub Baboo Mahar, and which said piece of land is assessed under No. 12.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Solicitors to the plaintiff, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 15, 1892.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Printing for Amateurs at the following rates :—
Quarter Plate ..... 2 Annas per Copy.
Half Plate, 6½ by 4½ ..... 3 Annas per Copy.
Full Plate, 8½ by 6½ ..... 5 Annas per Copy.
Other Sizes in Proportion.
Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની & કો.

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 15th August, 1892, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 15th instant, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

ANDREW MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th August, 1892.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engineer of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Breach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, MADRAS.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2-30 P. M. on MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1892, for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned articles of BONA FIDE local manufacture.

2. Tenders should be submitted on printed forms obtainable at this office, where sealed samples of the materials may be had on application.

3. Each tender should be accompanied by Earnest Money in Treasury Receipt equivalent to three per cent. of the value of the tender submitted. Government Securities also will be accepted as Earnest Money.

4. Samples of materials proposed to be supplied should accompany each tender.

5. For further particulars *vide* Advertisement in "Fort Saint George Gazette" of 28th June, 1892. Part II., Page 976.

Description of Articles.	Probable quantity more or less.	When required.
Native Troops.		
Cloth, Great Coat, No. 57	Yards. 10,000	During 1892-93.
Do. do. do.	„ 15,000	
Do. Cavalry, grey white list No. 221	„ 4,034	
Serge, blue, dark. Rank and File Knickerbockers	„ 14,600	1893-94.
Do. dark green, for Havildars and Rank and File Knickerbockers	„ 937	
European Troops.		
Cloth grey No. 1 for great Coats	„ 148	
Do. do. 2 do. Waterproofed.	„ 4,672	

W. P. LA TOUCHE, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Office of Supdt. Army Clothing, Madras, 6th July, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 225 OF 1888.

OOTAMCHAND MANECKCHAND, of Baroda, Hindu Jeweller, carrying on business under the name and firm of OOTAMCHAND MANECKCHAND, at Sheik Memon Street, in the Island of Bombay, by means of his MUNIM, ISHWARDASS NARROTAMDASS..... Plaintiff.

vs.

TOOLSIDASS KISSONDASS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpat i, in the Island of Bombay..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th day of February, 1892, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or Bungalows and out-houses, built thereon, situate at Chowpatti, in the Island and sub-District of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 1948 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 85 and 85 A and new No. 11314, old survey No. 398, and new survey No. 7302 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward D Street Nos. 80, 82, and 82 A and under Nos. 2576 (1), 2576 (2) and bounded on the North by the Chowpatti road leading to Malabar Hill, on the East by the property of Cullandass Kirparam, on the south and West by the property belonging to Government, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the defendant Tulsidass Kissondass and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishankar and Kanga, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 234 OF 1891.

RUSSOOLBAI, widow of HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, and NOOR MAHOMED HAJEE MAHOMED and AYESHABAI, infants (under the age of 18 years) by their guardian and mother the said RUSSOOLBAI, widow of HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM, all of them residing at No. , Dawood Cazee Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAWABAI, widow of HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, and Halimabai, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, an infant under the age of 18 years, by her guardian and mother the said HAWABAI, both of Bombay, residing at No. , Rungaree Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid, and Mossa Jacob, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. , Rungaree Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the nineteenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhibitant, deceased, the Intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Ajmere, on or about the twenty-first day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 588 OF 1889.

DAMJEE CHAGPAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Bunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiff.

vs.

JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at——, outside the Fort, HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA and HAJEE ADAM BALLADINA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sewree Road, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirteenth February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Thirty-first day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Damjee Chapgar, and of the abovenamed Defendants Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or chawls, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay on the West side of Cleveland Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and forming a part of a large piece of ground admeasuring seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3225, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 439(4) 439(5) 439(6) 439(7) 439(8) and 439(9) and Street No. 341(c) 341(d) 341(e) 341(f) 341(g) and 341(h) and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the North by land lately in the occupation of the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, but now belonging to the said Defendant Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina, on the South and West by land belonging to the late Mr. Henry Cleveland, and on the East by the Cleveland Road, and which said premises are now occupied by tenants of the said Defendant Joshi Bhimjee Hariram and Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina or one of them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attornies for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th Day of July, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETing of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

July 23, 1892.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS MILLS, PAREL.

ONE COMPOUND HORIZONTAL side by side Condensing ENGINE, by J. and W. Yates, of Blackburn, Cylinder 22" by 38," 4 feet stroke, indicating 400 Horse Power, high pressure Cylinder, fitted with Automatic cut off valve coupled direct to Governors, complete with spur fly-wheel and P. Motion Spur Pinion. Cause of selling being too small for present use. All particulars can be obtained at the Mills or apply to the Agents.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarjee Gooculdas S. and W. Co., Ld.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Cance-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MOORE & CO.'S

GREAT ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 51.

AGENTS :—

ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

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MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025
Bank of Bengal	40,000	£60	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Ghar. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£54
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	16	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,220	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	890 xd.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	884
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	45
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80 xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	815
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	10	135
Colaba	600	200	all	16	220
East India	500	1,880	1,880	...	300
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
Fort	400	250	...	130	175
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	455
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	1382
Khangaum	750	400	all		475
Mahamadpura Cotton Gin and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32½	525
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	500
Mofussil Co.	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	92½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	470
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	620
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	127½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500		405
Sassoon	500	500	500	75	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Scrab Woollen Mills	430	2,000	750	135	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	35	210
Volkart	375	200	all	75	245
	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,00[illegible]	1,000	25	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	700 xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	652½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645 xd.
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	655 xd.
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	405
Indian Manfg.	5,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,105
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	630 x t.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khanagum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,035
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,525
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,220
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	209½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-4	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	26	
Bombay do.	"	26	
English Sovereigns	"	16-6	
Do. Drazos	"	16-5-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	109-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	109-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	225	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Spe-France	"	320	"

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kt. Commander (s), from Cardiff; and Ehrenfels (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 13th:—King Arthur (s), and Akbar (s), for Jedda, &c.; Queen of India (s), Dunkirk; Nevasa (s), and Carrandale (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. King Arthur and Akbar left the dock, on Saturday.

THEFT AT KHETWADY.—Mrs. Framjee Dorabjee Mistry, residing at Khetwady Main Road, reports the theft of property, valued at Rs. 225, from a box in her room on Friday last.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 15th August, 1892, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 40 *viz.*,—1s. 2½d. per rupee.

SANGIT SHUK CHARITRA.—The above native play was performed in the Ripon Theatre, on Saturday last, by the Kolhapurkar Dramatic Company. The performance was from beginning to end praiseworthy.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Keshev Odwiam, a basket-labourer, while carrying a sack of flour, accidentally let it fall on his right leg, fracturing it. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is detained.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB FROM HYDERABAD.—H. H. Nawab Khan Khasan Bahadur of Hyderabad, with thirty followers arrived in Bombay, on Friday morning, and has put up in Mr. E. D. Sassoon's bungalow, at Warden Road.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of July last, there were 127 bullocks, 25 horses, and 3 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of July 79 bullocks, 22 horses, and 16 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 89 bullocks, 22 horses, and 6 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 5 cases among bullocks, 2 among horses, and 10 among dogs, proved fatal during the past month.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDOO WOMAN.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, resumed on Saturday afternoon, at the morgue, the adjourned inquest on the body of a Hindoo woman, named Tanee, who died on the 4th instant. Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said that he held a *post-mortem* examination of the body. It was far advanced in decomposition. There were no signs of injury. From the *post-mortem* appearance, he was of opinion that death was caused by uterine hœmorrhage. Tha jury recorded a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, at Girgaum Back Road, on the body of a Hindu girl, named Rutnabai, aged about five years, the daughter of Ramrao, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. On Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, Seeta, the mother of the deceased, went out to a neighbour's house to bring some vegetables, leaving Rutnabai near an open fire in the room. She soon heard an alarm, and on returning home, she found her daughter very badly burnt about the front and back. A neighbour came in time, and put out the fire. Rutnabai died the next (yesterday) morning, at about 5 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—A capital entertainment was given at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday night, by the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry Variety Company before a large audience. The opening item was a salute with foils, and though brief was good, thrust and parry being delivered and met in excellent fashion. The humours of Corporal Brown and Bombardier Tapp were given with a verve that carried the audience with them, and elicited the warmest plaudits. Private Kay provided much amusement by his stump speech, while the display of bone-playing by Private Rumble, who introduced the act of playing on a soldier's kit to the music of the orchestra, gained him vigorous applause. The gymnastic display was an item that was entertaining, the feats on the horizontal bar showing the elasticity of limb and strength of muscle which Corporals Ryan and Hause were endowed with. The singing of Mr. Cotton and Corporal Cathery was much appreciated. The programme concluded with the comic farce "Take it, don't take it," and the undertaking proved a success.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday, a case in which Mr. S. B. Master, acting Superintendent of the Municipality in the License Department, had taken out a summons against the Bombay Kerosine Oil Company for not taking out a license in respect of a warehouse, situated at Clive Road, Wari Bunder, came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Municipality. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared to defend the case. Mr. De Souza contended that the godown was a part of the six godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and, therefore, the defendants were not liable to pay the fees for the license. Mr. Crawford, for the prosecution, contended that the godown was for the sole use of the defendants, and Messrs. Ralli Brothers had taken out license only for five godowns, and, therefore, the defendants were liable to pay the license fees. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence of several witnesses, held that the godown was in the sole occupation of the Bombay Kerosine Company, and the defendants had stored some cases of kerosine oil. They were paying rents and other charges in respect of the godown. His Worship held that the defendants were liable to pay the license fees (Rs. 200), and ordered that a license should be taken out within fifteen days' time.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE MUNICIPALITY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Ervad Eduljee Pestonjee Sanjana is charged with cheating the Municipality in respect of certain town-duty refund. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Pherojshah Mehta, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the accused.

The accused, on being asked by the Magistrate whether he had any statement to make with regard to the charge brought against him, said: I have been carrying on the business of the *chittiwalla* for about two years, and having known the practice of other *chittiwallas*, I gave authority to my men to sign my name as "exporters," although I was not the real exporter of the chitties which were written on my behalf. The Municipal authorities were cognisant of the fact, because this was according to the known practice of *chittiwallas*. I had some conversation about this with Mr. Rustomjee Koyajee, in the course of which I was asked that as I signed as exporter, whether I was the true exporter or not or whether I signed on behalf of the real exporter of goods. I at once replied that I do not export any goods, and my signature is made according to the practice in vogue in the Municipality. Mr. Rustomjee did not inform me that in acting this way I was wrong. The claims in respect of which these proceedings are instituted were signed by men by virtue of the general authority given them, by me, but those chitties were neither written in my personal knowledge nor in my presence, and personally I do not know when they were written or at the instance of what merchant. I have no partner in my business; and therefore, it not being necessary to keep any accounts of my dealings, I have no usual books of account. I have kept a book of memorandum in my own hand-writing for my own recollection, and I produced the book before Mr. Crawford, solicitor of the Municipality, at his office. I wish to produce the book now. From this book at my leisure, I used to dictate to Trimbak certain particulars. At page 4 of this book under date 29th of November, 1891, there is a memorandum which runs as follows "Rs. 65-8 in full payment of 250 bags in the name of Eduljee Pestonjee—Damodar." The above-mentioned money was paid by me personally to Damodar Pittamber, mucadum of Chaturbhuj Laljee. The particulars of the above bags were made up as follows:—60 bags and 130 bags are referred to in Exhibit A. Besides these, there are 60 other bags which are not included in this proceeding. There is another memorandum at page 4 under the same date in the same book, which is as follows:—"Rs. 90-1, in full payment of Eduljee Pestonjee's 347 bags to Lilladhur Bhawan." I personally paid Rs. 90 to Lilladhur Bhawan, servant of Dyall Laljee. The 347 bags were made up as follows:—105 bags are referred to in Exhibit A, the remaining 200 bags are mentioned in Exhibit B, and the other 42 bags are not disputed in this proceeding. There is another memorandum at page 8 of the same book under date 7th February, 1892. It is as follows:—"Rs. 59-12, in full payment of the account of Edaljee Pestonjee's bags 230 to Damodhur. The above-mentioned sum was paid by me personally to Damodhar Pitamber, mucadum of Chatturbhuj Laljee. The 230 bags were made up as follows:—110 bags are mentioned in Exhibit C and 120 bags are mentioned in Exhibit D. The mucadums who do business for other merchants and their own and make *chitties* in our name, do not pass receipt for payments to us for fear of their own masters. The claims for refunds are made on the strength of the signatures of the railway officials on the railway certificate. In conclusion I say that I am innocent and guiltless.

Mr. Mehta then addressed the Court for the defence. He submitted that there was not a particle of legal evidence as to any offence being committed by the accused. On the other hand there was evidence, which only went to show that the accused was not guilty of the charge laid against him. What the prosecution had to establish was criminal liability and not civil liability. If a person was criminally held liable for any acts, they must be his own acts and his own intents. His person could not be held criminally liable for the acts of his agents. He could be sued for civil liability for the acts of his agents or servants. The whole structure on which the prosecution was based was hollow and unfounded, and if the Municipality had taken time to consider the matter, they would not have rushed into court, and taken steps against the accused. The case did not fall within Section 415, which was the section of cheating. There was no evidence to show that the accused made any false representation knowing the same to be false. Mr. Mehta submitted that the practice of *chittiwallas* was carried on with the knowledge of the authorities in the Refund Department. The Municipality relied on the railway certificate and why should not the accused do the same. Mr. Virprasad and Mr. Koyajee, Mr. Mehta regretted to say, had not given their evidence in a strictly straightforward manner, because they were afraid, and anxious to shirk off every responsibility from their shoulders. Mr. Mehta then reviewed at some length the evidence of Mr. Virprasad and Mr. Koyajee, and pointed out that the *chittiwallas* signed as exporters when they were not real exporters. He had shown a large number of such examples from the municipal books. He only took the inspection of books for six months, but had he taken the inspection of books for a longer period he would have shown a still larger number of such cases. Mr. Mehta submitted that it was a rather extraordinary circumstance, in face of so many examples, that the department was not aware of the practice of *chittiwallas* signing as real exporters. The accused did everything openly and not secretly.

Mr. Mehta had not concluded his remarks when the Court rose at 5 o'clock. The case is adjourned until Saturday next.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday last, at the instance of Superintendent Browin, Sergt. Brigg and Sergt. McLennan, both belonging to the Yorkshire Light Infantry, were charged before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting a police sepoy.

On Friday morning, at 1-30 o'clock, two Sergeants came out of the English Hotel and approached a policeman, who was on duty in front of the place, and one of them knocked off the sepoy's turban with a stick. A *ramosee* doing duty at the English Hotel, who was close by the sepoy at the time, had also his turban knocked off in a similar manner. In the meantime a police sepoy No. 559, who was going his rounds, came up at the Hotel and he had his turban knocked off as well. The patrol asked the *sahibs*, why they were behaving in the manner they did, when, it is alleged, one of them struck him with his stick. The patrol, thereupon, seized the stick, but the other *sahib*, who had also a stick in his hand, struck the policeman with it. The two sergeants then set upon the patrol and knocking him down, assaulted him severely. They then got into a victoria and drove away in the direction of Colaba. The patrol got up and getting into another victoria gave chase to the sergeants, whom he overtook at the Colaba Police Station, where he got out of his carriage and seized the carriage in which the *sahibs* were driving, and then called out for assistance from the police station. The *sahibs*, thereupon, became angry, and getting out of the conveyance again assaulted the policeman. In the meantime, Inspector Wilson and Constable Noel, on hearing the cries of the policeman, arrived on the scene, and took the sergeants in custody for assaulting a policeman in the execution of his duty. It was then ascertained that the *sahibs* were sergeants belonging to the Yorkshire Light Infantry and their names were Briggs and McLennan. After their names had been ascertained they were released on executing a bail-bond to appear before the Presidency Magistrate that morning, at 11 o'clock. They were charged before Mr. Webb and the case was adjourned.

We understand that the military authorities will deal with the case.

MILITARY.

LIEUTENANT G. K. COCKERILL, 23th Punjab Infantry, is appointed permanent Wing Officer.

LIEUTENANT P. A. CHARRIER, Munster Fusiliers, is posted to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

CAPTAIN H. F. T. MACARTNEY, 11th Bengal Lancers, is temporarily attached to the 20th Punjab Infantry for duty.

LIEUTENANT J. E. L. BRUCE, Royal Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Subaltern in No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery.

CAPTAIN W. H. LOWRY, Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating Garrison Quartermaster, Fort St. George, Madras.

CAPTAIN W. HUSSEY-WALSH, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, has been appointed Staff Officer, at Wellington Depot, Nilgiris.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT J. BAILEY of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment has been attached to the 1st Bombay Rifles as a Probationer for the Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN A. S. WEDDERBURN, 36th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has been granted accumulated privilege leave from 19th August to 16th November, 1892.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Milltary Secretary, and an Aide-de-Camp, inspected the Khandalla Sanitarium, on Saturday.

THE leave granted to Major A. E. C. Kaye, Leinster Regiment, and Surgeon-Captain J. S. Edge, Medical Staff, is extended to the 19th January and 4th December next, respectively.

THE imposition of a house-tax in Umballa cantonment, at the rate 5 per cent. on the annual value of all buildings not the property of the State, has been sanctioned by the Legislative Council.

IT has been ruled that "attached" officers of the Military Works Department shall be granted language leave under the same rules as apply to officers who are permanently graded in the department.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. E. TRASK, Medical Staff, has been ordered to proceed to Karackwasla, and examine the waters of Lake Fyfe, the head of the Poona water-supply. It is feared that the water may have become impure.

THE next Recruit's Course in Gymnastics will commence at Poona, on the 16th instant, at the Central Gymnasium, and will consist of 30 men from the 1st Worcestershire Regiment and 30 men from the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.

THE Imperial Troopship Himalaya will arrive at Bombay about the middle of October, bringing the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, from Cyprus, and will take the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, now stationed at Bareilly with wing at Shahjehanpore from Bombay to Singapore.

LIEUTENANT A. H. K. MILNE, 5th Bombay Infantry, having been selected for employment in the Burma Police, his services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and he has been directed to report himself to the Inspector-General of Burma Police, Rangoon, immediately.

PENDING settlement of the question of the future establishment of Veterinary Surgeons in India now under consideration, the Government of India have sanctioned the entertainment in the Ahmednagar Remount Depot of two qualified satriens from the Veterinary College, at Bombay or Lahore, at rate of pay not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensum.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Colonel W. W. Biscoe, Commanding at Multan, and Major, O. E. M. Davies, Assistant Adjutant-General Peshawar District, 60 days' privilege leave; and Major R. L. A. Pennington, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 90 days' privilege leave. Captain and Quartermaster J. Connolly, Scottish Borderers, to England for 3½ months; and Colonel B. Blood, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to Naui Tal for 2 months, on private affairs.

THE Director-General of Ordnance in India having recommended that Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Scott, Royal Artillery, should be given the opportunity to inspect the armament and defences at Aden on his way home to take up the appointment of Consulting Ordnance Officer, at the India Office, which has been conferred on him, the Government of India have accorded sanction and have directed that every facility be given to him by the Aden military authorities to enable him to carry out his inspection. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott has been for a number of years Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, near Calcutta.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 9th instant:—

Read letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Company dated 29th April, stating that they have experienced much difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of water for their steamers through the two and a-half-inch meter at the Prince" Dock Harbour Wall, and requesting that they may be permitted to fix, or that the Trustees will fix, for them at their expense four to five inch-meters at suitable positions for supplying water to their steamers lying at the Dock wall.

Read memo. by the Dock Superintendent, dated 29th April, recommending that Messrs. Shepherd and Company's request be granted.

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 20th May, recommending that a five-inch branch-pipe with separate meter be taken off the six-inch main on the East Harbour Wall, and that four hydrants to suit Messrs. Shepherd and Company's hose be fitted to it, and estimating the cost of the pipe, fittings, &c., at Rs. 1,400, and of the hire of the meter at Rs. 30 a year.

Read memoranda by the Secretary, dated 4th and 6th August, recommending that the alterations be carried out at the Trustees expense, and that the Trustees should also, as at present, provide the hose.

Resolution.—The expenditure estimated at Rs. 1,400 for the branch pipe, and Rs. 30 per annum for meter hire is sanctioned subject to Messrs. Shepherd and Company formally agreeing to the suggested arrangement.

The incidence of the cost of the branch pipe to be determined when the supplementary Budget Estimate is in preparation, the charge in the meantime to be met from balances and debited under water-supply to shipping item 8 of the Budget.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st May 1891, recommending that as traffic has now permanently settled at the Mazagon Reclamation, proper roads be constructed there, and that the wharves along the basins and jetties be metalled to a depth of at least 30 feet.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 16th June 1891, forwarding correspondence between himself and the Engineer with regard to the early adaptation for traffic of the new Reclamation at Tank Bunder in order to relieve the conjestion of traffic at the Mazagon Reclamation.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th June 1891, forwarding an offer from Messrs. Muncherjee Dorabjee and Company for a lease for 20 years of 4,000 square yards of land in that part of Tank Bunder known as the Tank Bunder Garden, and suggesting that the land should be prepared for such occupation.

Submitted memo. by the Acting Engineer, dated 22nd September, 1891, forwarding a plan (No. 3557 D) showing the existing roads and tracks at Mazagon Estate and the new roads proposed to be made there.

Submitted memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 28th June, 1892, forwarding an abstract of estimates showing in Schedule A the outlay on the whole scheme for roads and storm water-drains on the Frere, Mazagon and Tank Bunder estates amounting to Rs. 1,61,020-12-0 and Schedule B, the outlay on the roads proposed to be made at once amounting to Rs. 91,227-3-0.

Submitted memo. from the Engineer, dated 11th July, forwarding an estimate of the cost of annual maintenance of the works mentioned in Schedules A and B, *viz.*:—

Schedule A .....Rs. 22,826-0-0
Schedule B .....Rs. 16,681-0-0

Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 13th July, stating that the scheme as a whole is estimated to cost Rs. 1,61,021, but advising that only the works estimated to cost Rs. 63,622 be carried out at present.

The papers having been circulated were not read.

Resolution.—The scheme of roads and wharf improvement proposed for immediate execution on the Mazagon Estate and at Tank Bunder at an estimated cost of Rs. 63,622 is approved.

The cost should be debited as follows:—

I. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1. Mazagon Estate	Rs.	48,136-0-0
2. Tank Bunder Estate	"	13,996-0-0
Total Rs.		62,132-0-0

II. REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Tank Bunder	Rs.	1,490-0-0
Total Rs.		63,622-0-0

The sanction of Government should be applied for to the Capital Expenditure being met from the balance of the fixed Annual Revenue Surplus, 1892-93.

Plans and sections of the proposed new roads should be submitted to the Municipal Commissioner as required by the Municipal Act.

The Collector of Customs should be addressed with a view to the reclamation at Tank Bunder being opened to general traffic.

The metalling of the wharves at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,736 may be proceeded with at once.

Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 5th August, reporting that it has been brought to his notice that an additional bollard is required on the east side of the communication passage of the Victoria Dock to prevent the bow ropes of vessels chafing the mast and recommending that the bollard be placed in the position indicated by the Engineer on plan No. 3688-K. I. at an estimated cost of Rs. 150.

Resolution.—The outlay is sanctioned as a charge against Capital Account Victoria Dock.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th Aug. 1892.	For week ending 5th Aug. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	15
" out of "	13	19
" transported	9	11
" attended to	1	

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Statement of vessels in the Dock for week to 6th August 1892:—

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S. S. Nadir continued from	3,141-79	1 day.
S. S. Siam	7,025	1 day.
S. S. Somali	882	2 days.
S. S. Akbar	2,241	2 days.
S. S. Bormida	2,290	1 day.

ACQUITTAL OF DR. KOEHLER.

MR. MANUEL, in addressing the Magistrate at length on behalf of Dr. Koehler on Monday, pointed out that the prosecution had been brought about through malice, owing to Dr. Koehler having refused to countenance a shameful agreement which had been referred to during the hearing. Further, his client's statement was quite as good as that of complainant's, if not better, and there was literally no evidence in support of the theft. His client's conduct had been above board and square throughout, and had he wished to escape this prosecution by telling falsehoods he could have done so, but he had not. He had changed the so-called stolen notes in the hotel, before the eyes of everybody, which is not the thing a thief would have done. Dr. Koehler was a gentleman of which there was ample proof, and in the face of such unsupported assertions as those made by the complainant, he (Mr. Manuel) would ask the Magistrate to honourably acquit his client.

The Magistrate observed that there was no such thing as an honourable acquittal in India.

Mr. Manuel replied he was aware of that, but what he meant was that his client should be discharged without the slightest slur on his good name.

Mr. Hume, in reply, said that this was not a case of theft by a blundering thief, but it was rather the work of a skilled artist who had brought all his cunning to bear in order to elude detection. Mr. Forstmann was a simple, innocent man, who could be led by a child, and Dr. Koehler knowing this stuck to him like a "burr," obtaining money from him at first by fair means, that is by loans, and subsequently by less honest methods. Mr. Hume continued that Dr. Koehler's good character had been put forward by the opposite side. From the certificates put in he could only come to the conclusion that Dr. Koehler had borne a good character once, *i.e.*, some time in 1891, but he had been in India some time since then. He seems to have no occupation whatever. On Mr. Korb being questioned as to what Dr. Koehler's vocation was, he said: "You must ask the British Government who he is." From what he could gather there was a burning desire on the part of the German Consul to get him out of the country for some political purpose. Apparently he had no desire to keep him in the country. He was of opinion that there was no evidence of theft, but it was perfectly clear that the charge of criminal misappropriation was proved against him. He did not press for imprisonment, but if Dr. Koehler was fined he could easily pay the fine of the Rs. 2,500 which had been paid to the German Consul by the Government of India on his behalf. He could then leave India the next day.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, went through the evidence, and in conclusion said that the uncorroborated testimony of the complainant showed a reasonable possibility that the transaction could be explained, and as there were grounds of consistent innocence of the accused, he thought it would be safer to acquit him. Dr. Koehler was accordingly acquitted.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT.

At Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council Sir P. Hutchins moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Madras Small Cause Court Bill be taken into consideration. In the course of his speech he said:—

"The effect of the bill will be to establish what may be briefly described as a District Munsif's Court in the City of Madras, and to transfer to it the cognizance of ordinary suits not of the nature of small causes, and not exceeding in value Rs. 2,500, which is the p

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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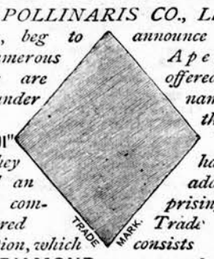

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 13.

CONTINUING its downward course, the price of Bar Silver further declined ¼d. per oz. in London yesterday, say, to 37⅞d. per oz.; while in New York, a drop of ⅛ cent took place, at 82⅛ cents, Exchange on London having been ¼ cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 350,000 ounces of Silver at 82·93 to 82·98 cents. The price of Silver Securities in London receded 15-16 per cent., to £62⅝d. for Four per Cents. Consols were ¼ per cent. lower, at £97. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1 per cent., to 106½. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced ¼ to 2 per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining at 1 per cent. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was put down 3-16 per cent., to 1s. 2⅛d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered, at 99½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·18¼.

The weekly Shipments of Specie to India consisted of £110,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold, both for this port, Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower in London, at £52 10s. per ton.

To-day's telegrams make Silver 1-16d. per oz. lower in London, at 37 13-16d.; with Rupee Paper down, ¼ per cent. at £62⅜; and in New York, Silver has further fallen ¼ cent to 82⅛ cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat Market was dull yesterday at a decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool at 6s. 7d. and 6s. 4½d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,860,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. The Linseed market was quieter but the previous quotation for Bombay Seed is repeated.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening with 3 15-16d. still quoted for spot Mid.-Americans; Surats dull but unchanged in value; and arrivals flat at a decline of 1-64d., 3 27-32d. having been the rate for August deliveries, and 3 61-64d. for December-January. The sales reached only 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. The imports were 4,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet, and without change in quotations: but there was only a small business doing.

To-day's message from Liverpool calls the market easier at closing; Surats dull; and arrivals flat; but neither in spot or arrival prices has there been any further movement. The day's sales are 6,000, and the Imports 2,000 bales.

The weekly Cotton statistics show a good deal more to have been doing in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday than in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 13,000 bales more, at 44,000 bales, while the amount forwarded to consumers was 8,000 bales greater, at 48,000 bales. The Imports were 5,000 bales more, at 28,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 12,000; bales but as it stood yesterday it was still heavier by 483,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 757,000 bales than the year before. In the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe there had been a further falling off of 70,000 bales, and of East Indian Cotton of 16,000 bales; the comparative figures which we give below continuing to show a large increase in the total Supply as against last year and the years before, and, in the case of Surats, a diminution in the same comparison. Ready American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. cheaper yesterday than it was on the previous Friday, while Arrivals had receded 5-64 to 7-64d. per lb.; the spot price being 9-16d. lower than it was at the same time last year, and 2⅛d. below that ruling in 1890.

In New York, 7¼ cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; but September Futures were 2 points higher, at 7·07 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; and the total increase now shown in this season's Receipts compared with those for last year and the year before are 157,000 bales, and 1,301,000 bales, respectively.

A decline of 1-16 cent has taken place in the spot price of Cotton in New York to-day, at 7 3-16 cents; and September Futures have further receded 12 points, to 6·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 1,000 bales.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	7,000	8,000	4,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	15,000	11,000	8,000
" Continent	5,000	1,000	....
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	7,062,000	6,905,000	5,761,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,291,000	3,311,000	2,812,000
" to Continent do.	2,509,000	2,438,000	2,024,000
" Stock in the Ports	410,000	201,000	52,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 12th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	2,810,000	1,785,250	1,198,480
" Surats	272,000	328,660	538,250
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,441,000	958,110	684,290
" London	10,000	17,000	22,000
American afloat	30,000	15,000	20,000
East Indian "	15,000	10,000	40,000
Total	1,496,000	1,000,110	767,290
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4¼d.	6 11-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3¾d.	3¾d.	4¾d.
Difference	9-16d.	1d.	2 1-16d.

Hardly anything has been doing in our local Cotton Market to-day, 100 bales of Nugger, at Rs. 177½ and 250 Indore, at Rs. 160 to Rs. 165 taken by the Mills, comprising all the business reported. The feeling has been quiet, but prices show no change.

WHEAT has attracted less attention from shippers in view of latest advices from the other side, and only a moderate business has transpired to-day, while prices have given way an anna per cwt. in *Hard*; tone time, however, remaining steady. We now quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	5	4	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5	3	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	5	1	0 "
Red Delhi	"	4	12	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	5	7	6 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	4	15	0 "
Hard Red	"	4	14	0 "

SEEDS have been taken to a considerable extent in a firm market, *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* having advanced ½ to 1 anna per a to our quotations, say :—

Linseed ready	Rs. 7-11-6 to	Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-4-0	"
" " Cawnpore	" 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-1-0	"
" Red "	" 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-6-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	741 bales.
Wheat	21,862 cwts.
Linseed	3,471 "
Rapeseed	1,791 "
Castorseed	596 "
Rice	1,553 "

FREIGHTS.—There is no quotable change in rates; but the feeling continues dull, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE, following the further downward movement in Silver reported above, opened lower again, 1s. 2⅛d. having been quoted for Demand Bank Bills, and with one buyer of three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 2 9-16d., at which latter rate business was done; but for Bank remittance, on the receipt of slightly higher quotations from Calcutta, rates here rallied, 1s. 2 13-32d. and 7-16d. Demand being done for August-Septtmber, later on at 1s. 2 7-16 and 1s. 2 15-32d. for 15th September and 15th October, and at the close this was the rate quoted for all September delivery. The Banks will be closed on Monday for yet another holiday; and with little export business being financed for, either ready or forward, the market should be ruled meantime by the course of Silver. Our closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 2 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2¼d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·53¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very irregular, and prices for Four per Cents have fluctuated; eventually they settled down to 104⅜ for cash, and 104¼ for the next settlement, but at the close were quoted 1-16 per cent. higher; with 4½ per Cents at 103 11-16, nominal. This market will also be closed on Monday for a native holiday.

SHARES have been neglected, and quotations generally show no alteration. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 12½, say to Rs. 1,025 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

BROWN—August 3, at Bimlipatam, the wife of H S Brown, Lieutenant, R N R, Marine Department, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1892.

ON Friday following the vote of No Confidence Lord Salisbury proceeded to Osborne, and tendered the resignation of the Ministry. Evidently by pre-arrangement, Mr. Gladstone was not summoned to Osborne to take Her Majesty's commands for the formation of a new Ministry. Her Majesty dispensed with that formality, and Mr. Gladstone will not go to Osborne until he has completed his Cabinet, Her Majesty thus graciously saving the aged statesman the fatigue of a double journey. Four names are mentioned as certain to be in the New Cabinet, Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister, and First Lord of the Treasury, and probably Lord Privy Seal, as in his last administration. To Lord Rosebery, as equally a matter of course, the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs is assigned, and to Sir William Harcourt the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. For the present it is safer not to accept as certain that Mr. John Morley will become Chief Secretary for Ireland, his name having been mentioned in connection with the Secretaryship for India. If it be true, as has been asserted, that he dare not face his constituents who, at Newcastle, gave his Tory competitor in the recent elections a large majority, placing second Mr. Morley, and his Liberal colleague at the bottom of the poll, it might well be that he would abstain from taking office rather than run the risk of losing the seat for his party. But he has himself stated that he does not fear defeat, if he again appeals to the electors of Newcastle. He was beaten on the former occasion, not by Conservative or Liberal-Unionist votes, but by the votes of Liberal working-men, who responded to the placards posted by Mr. Keir-Hardie, M. P., the labour representative telling them to—"Plump for the Tory!" It is stated that when the result was realised, the working men voters were indignant and promised to retrieve the error at the first opportunity. Meanwhile pressure has been brought to bear upon Mr. Keir Hardie's metropolitan constituency to prevent his repeating his Newcastle exploit. Mr. Gladstone's seat at Midlothian, it is said, will be contested by Colonel Wauchope, when the Prime Minister seeks re-election. The prophets have been busy as to the chances of leaving the head of the new Government out in the cold, Colonel Wauchope having come within eight hundred of success last month. On the one hand the Liberal electors who, fearing the disestablishment of the Scottish Church, voted for the Conservative, may do so again, and the not inconsiderable number of the electors who abstained from voting at all, may now vote for Colonel Wauchope. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone and his friends profess to be confident that the constituency, when again appealed to, will vote on strictly party lines, and that the Church question will not influence the result. None of the other probable members of the new Government will have any reason to be anxious about re-election. The Cabinet will no doubt be substantially reconstituted on the lines of Mr. Gladstone's last administration, but the deaths of Lord Granville and Lord Dalhousie, and the retirement of Mr. Childers render it necessary to introduce some new blood. Lord Brassey, Lord Carrington, and Lord Houghton are at hand. Lord Aberdeen, who has been spoken of as a possible Viceroy for India, and who visited this country about four years ago, may revert to the Viceroyalty of Ireland, which he held for a few months in 1886. Lord Herschell is mentioned by Reuter as likely to be again Lord Chancellor. This may be so, but Sir Horace Davey, who lost his seat in the elections, was understood to be in the running for the Chancellorship for which his eminent position in the legal profession would qualify him. The Home Department, which Mr. Childers will not again fill, was expected to go to Mr. Henry Labouchere, who for some time past has been regarded as an indispensable member of the next administration, his popularity and influence with the Radical wing and the Nationalists being too valuable to waste. Sir George Trevelyan will certainly be included, as will also be Mr. Shaw-Lefevre who was not in the last Parliament. Doubtless Sir Charles Russell will be again Attorney-General and Sir Horace Davey Solicitor-General if he had a seat in the House, and if he be not promoted to the woolsack. Amongst the other names which we may expect to see in the New Administration, are those of Lord Spencer, Lord Ripon, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Campbell-Bannermann, Mr. Bryce, who was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in 1886 and will almost certainly revert to that position, Sir Lyon Playfair, and Sir U. K. Shuttleworth. Some position will probably be found for Mr. W. S. Caine and Mr. Munro-Ferguson. It may be assumed that a new Government will be fully constituted to-day or to-morrow. Parliament reassembles on Thursday, when the Conservative Ministers will announce their resignation; and it will be indispensable that the new Government should in the interval have taken office and kissed hands so as to avoid an interregnum. Mr. Gladstone will probably proceed to-morrow to Osborne to lay before the Queen the names of his Ministry, and to take Her Majesty's commands thereon, and on Wednesday the ceremony of kissing hands will mark the formal taking over of the administration by the Liberal Government.

THE frank and cordial acceptance by the Amir of the proposal that a conference should be arranged between his Highness and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Jellalabad is highly satisfactory. It is reasonable to hope that when matters are discussed in a friendly spirit, the misunderstandings which have for some time past unhappily prevailed, will disappear, and a working arrangement be entered into, as efficacious for its object as that arrived at between Lord Dufferin and the Amir at Rawal Pindi in 1885. The terms in which the proposal has been accepted are friendly and unexceptionable. His Highness states that he is pleased at the prospect of meeting Lord Roberts, and he reminds the Government of India that he has been long desirous that a deputation of British officers should be sent to discuss matters with him. He is evidently flattered by the selection of the Commander-in-Chief as chief of the mission, and entertains the hope that the conference will lead to a settlement which will be advantageous to India and Afghanistan. The empressement of the assurances render it impossible to attach any unfavourable significance to the fact that the Amir, having regard to the necessity of providing for the suppression of the rebellion in the Hazara country, desires to avoid committing himself as to the time and place at which he should receive the mission. Whether the reason assigned be the only one, it is not necessary to inquire too curiously. It is in itself reasonable and must be regarded as sufficient. Indeed, it would be unreasonable to expect that a ruler who has to deal with a serious rebellion on the other side of Kabul, should leave his capital and increase the distance between himself and the military operations in progress, to enter upon a conference which, if it is to be fruitful, ought not to be hurried. Besides no time will really be lost. As we stated in our last impression, the intention is that the mission shall leave Peshawur in the first week of October. Now that an affirmative reply has been received from the Amir, all the arrangements can be made pending the final settlement of the place and date for the conference.

WE are glad to hear that the Parliamentary services of Mr. H. S. King, C. I. E., the member for Hull, have been recognised by the retiring Government, who have conferred on him the K.C.I.E. Sir Henry King first distinguished himself at Charterhouse, where he was head of the school, and in both cricket and football elevens. He joined the business of King, King and Co., on leaving Oxford, after taking his degree at Balliol. Since his father's death in 1878, he has been the head of the firm in London, Bombay, and Calcutta, and has proved himself a first-rate administrator. He is a member of the Merchant Taylors and other City Companies, and is also a director of several business companies, and is the proprietor of the two Indian *Mails*, the Homeward and the Overland, of which Ginx's Baby is the editor. Sir H. King is a Deputy Lieutenant of the City of London. He first stood for Hull in the Conservative interest in 1885, when he unseated Mr. C. M. Norwood, who had represented the borough for twenty years. In 1886 he was opposed by Mr. R. C. Lehmann, and defeated him by 1,107 votes. In the recent elections, he was again successful, and was returned by a large majority. The questions with which Sir Henry King has been chiefly concerned in Parliament are the redress of the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service, in which he, by his energy and skill, attained an unexpected measure of success; the reform of the Shipping Acts for the better protection of seamen, and the grievances of retired Indian officers. Outside Parliament he is probably best known in mountaineering circles as a daring Alpine climber. He has been a member of the Alpine Club for years, and has ascended every peak worth climbing in Switzerland. He has been the first to ascend some two or three peaks hitherto unscaled. He organised the successful rescue expedition on the Matterhorn on the occasion of the disaster there a few years since. He is, perhaps, even more at home on the billows of ocean than on the glaciers of the Alps, having crossed the Atlantic nineteen times. At the end of 1889, Sir H. King came out to India for the first time on a short visit, and was entertained at a banquet in the Town Hall in Bombay by members of the Uncovenanted Service. He married Julia Mary, daughter of Rev. D. Jenkins, L.L.D., Montreal, and sister of the author of "Ginx's Baby."

THE general history of vaccination operations in the Central Provinces finds no place in the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner to which we drew attention some time ago. It formed the subject of a special memorandum published later. Notwithstanding the increase of population, the death-rate from small-pox in these provinces was slightly below the average of the previous five years, a fact which may be accounted for by the extended sphere of operations now covered by the provincial vaccination officers. An increase of three thousand five hundred operations brought the total number to 445,720. These results are accounted for, however, not by any increase of operations in the British districts, but in the Feudatory States. In Raipur vaccination was much hindered by the prevalence of cholera as officers who had been specially detailed for vaccination work were taken away to fight against cholera. In Sambalpur, the Civil Surgeon relaxed the pressure which had been put upon parents to have their children re-vaccinated; but the concession did not increase the number of primary vaccinations. The percentage of successful primary operations was less, but only slightly so. The cost of the operations amounted to Rs. 46,880, eleven hundred rupees more than the previous year, the increase being attributed to the cost of the cultivation of animal lymph at Pachmarhi. The results of this operation have now been reported upon, and the Chief Commissioner is so satisfied with them that he has sanctioned the continuance of the experiment for another year, recommending at the same time the Berar and the Punjab plan of obtaining lymph from buffalo-calves locally procured and vaccinated for the purpose. Owing to the unwillingness of the natives to accept direct vaccination from the calf the Chief Commissioner originally recommended that the supply of vaccine should be obtained from Bombay or Calcutta. The depots at these two centres were unable to supply the requisite quantities, therefore the establishment of a provincial depot was decided upon. Lanoline lymph sufficient to enable district officers to begin the season's operations was supplied, and after examination the calves were vaccinated either with fresh human lymph or in subsequent operations calf lymph, though calf lymph was not used until after the fifth cultivation. The paste was prepared by triturating with lanoline instead of glycerine after the method of Surgeon-Major King of Madras, and consisted of one part of lymph to five of lanoline. This method has been found to answer in Burma. The Sanitary Commissioner in Bombay, however, has reported against the lanoline preparation urging the great care necessary to produce uniform strength and the necessity of making deeper scarifications than when pure lymph is used. He also feared that ignorant persons might mistake lanoline for other animal fats against which they are prejudiced on religious grounds, and this might prove detrimental to the cause of vaccination. None of these difficulties have been experienced in the Central Provinces, though it is admitted that the reports of the Surgeons on the use of the paste were not entirely satisfactory as the results obtained varied considerably in different districts both in regard to the activity of the paste and the length of time it remained good. There is, however, reason to believe it will remain unchanged for twenty days, and the Chief Commissioner's decision to continue the experiment is commendable. The Vaccination Act has been introduced into Nagpur, Narshingpur, and Harda, and is also in operation in the cantonment of Jubbulpore; but the Municipality of Jubbulpore has negatived a proposal to introduce it in the city. Doubtless, before another year is reported upon, that Municipality will have seen the error of its ways.

ALTHOUGH the Royal Commission on Labour which was appointed last year has not yet concluded its duties, several digests of the evidence taken have been published. In these there is much about the Eight Hours day, the most striking feature of it all being the diversity of opinion existing among the labour representatives themselves as to the desirability of legislative interference. At the recent demonstration organised by the London Trade Council, and held in Hyde Park, a resolution in favour of the limitation of the labour of artisans to eight hours was carried at all the sixteen platforms. The deputations which waited upon Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone on the subject declared that no *bonâ fide* labouring man throughout the country would object to the movement. But the officials of the Labour Unions in the North told a very different tale. The representatives of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire gave it as their conviction that any reduction of hours under the present conditions throughout the world would cripple home industry. Pressed by Mr. Tom Mann, one of these witnesses replied that a reduction of hours meant increased cost of production, and another declared that it meant the sacrifice of his trade. On the other hand several of the witnesses expressed themselves in favour of shortening the hours of labour, but were unwilling that any legislation should be brought to bear on the subject, believing that the workingmen and masters could come to whatever terms were necessary without the interference of the State. The Durham Miners have, on various occasions, decided against an Eight Hours Bill, and one of them, before the Commission, very pointedly observed that the ground of this objection was that they thought more time would be spent in trying to move Parliament to give the eight hours concession than in getting it for themselves. A Cleveland miner opposed legislation as unnecessary and objectionable. For boys it was good as they were not strong enough to stand by themselves; for men, not ten per cent. in his district wanted it. In South Wales where men have not the physique nor the endurance of the men of the North of England, every one is in favour of the Eight Hours Bill, and the contention of their friendly opponents that the Legislature might also deal with wages if it dealt with hours of labour did not seem to dismay them, and with Mr. Wilson, who represents the dock-labourers, they pronounce the law to be a better weapon than a strike. Clearly legislation on the subject is altogether premature.

AN important point has been gained by those who are labouring for an improvement in the Indian Currency, when the Conservative *Standard* admits that a gradual cessation of minting operations would help exchange. When the principle is admitted in London that the Government of India can, if empowered to act, check the downrush of the Indian currency and strengthen exchange, the question of how much or how little, can be solved by cautious experiment. The meeting of bi-metallist members of Parliament, who have gained an accession of strength, amounting to sixty votes in the late elections and the passing of a resolution in favour of a vigorous propaganda next winter, show that public opinion in England, as in India, is aroused to the necessity of energetic action.

SIR CHARLES HALL, Q.C., the Recorder of London who takes the seat in the Holborn Division of Finsbury, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Gainsford Bruce as a Judge in the Queen's Bench Division, unsuccessfully contested the Chesterton Division of Cambridgeshire last month. His opponent at Chesterton, Mr. H. E. Hoare, the Liberal candidate, defeated him by 398 votes, wresting from the Conservatives a seat

TELEGRAMS.

MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN.

REPLY OF THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 13.

The Amir's reply to the letter of the Government of India has been received. His Highness accepts the proposal that a deputation under Lord Roberts should proceed to Afghanistan, but the time and place are still uncertain.

THE AMIR'S LETTER.

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

The Government of India have received a letter from the Amir in reply to the communication proposing the deputation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Jellalabad for a conference.

His Highness approves of the proposed mission, and expresses himself as pleased at the prospect. He reminds the Government of India that he has long wished for a deputation of British officers to meet him, and arrive at a mutual understanding. He refers with satisfaction to the selection of His Excellency Lord Roberts, and hopes that his deputation will lead to a settlement which will be advantageous to both sides.

In view, however, of the fact that His Highness' hands are fully occupied in the measures rendered necessary by the rebellions in the Hazara country, the Amir proposes that or the present he should avoid committing himself as to the time and place at which he should be present to receive the Mission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY AT OSBORNE.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

Lord Salisbury is at Osborne, and has tendered the resignation of the Ministers to the Queen.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Her Majesty has dispensed with Mr. Gladstone's visit until he has completed his Cabinet, in order to save him the fatigue of an extra journey.

ELECTION NEWS.

Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., (Conservative), has been elected member for Holborn, unopposed, in the place of Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Q.C., who has been appointed to a judgeship.

THE NEW CABINET.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

It appears certain that in the new Ministry Mr. Gladstone will be First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Rosebery, Minister, Foreign Affairs, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

MR. H. S. KING KNIGHTED.

Mr. Henry Seymour King, M.P., has been created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Cholera is increasing at St. Petersburg, where numerous cases have taken place. The outbreak up to the present has been officially concealed.

DEATH OF MRS. SALAMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 14.

Mrs. Salaman, wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Salaman, officiating Inspector-General of Jails, died this morning. She was taken ill on Tuesday last, and appeared to be doing well till yesterday afternoon when a collapse set in. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning at the old cemetery, Government having authorised her interment in the vault of her father, Colonel Moyle. Mrs. Salaman was well known and greatly esteemed in Poona.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CRICKET MATCH.

His Excellency Lord Harris will go to Bombay on the 25th instant to witness the presidential cricket match against the Bombay Parsees.

THE MADRAS MUNICIPAL SLANDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 13.

Colonel Moore, President of the Madras Municipal Commission, has obtained a summons against Mr. Balkrishnama Chetty, a Municipal Commissioner, for alleged defamation in saying that the whole Municipality had been notoriously corrupt from the date that Civilian Officers had ceased to preside over it.

BREACHES ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

The manager of the Madras Railway to-day received a telegram reporting two serious breaches on railway line on the Bangalore branch. Communication between Madras and Bangalore is, therefore, interrupted.

KARACHI NEWS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUG. 13.

Unless the existing railway breaches are at once repaired there will be a heavy decline in the trade of this port. It is expected that from to-day the railway authorities will book 1st and 2nd class passengers only, who will be trollied over the broken sections. Mails continue to arrive irregularly. Yesterday the weather was clearing and now we are having bright sunshine, in consequence of which hopes are entertained of a decrease in the cholera epidemic.

THE LATE PROFESSOR APTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, AUG. 13.

Sadasiv Shrinivas Dixit ... of the ...ool, ordered ... ...

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMIR DESIROUS OF COMING TO TERMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 14.

Advices to hand state that the Ferozkuhis are now raiding the Saripul district with impunity. As the revolt, in the Maimana district, interrupts communication between the Kabul and Herat Provinces, and prevents the Afghan General marching against them, the Amir's position is becoming precarious. The Amir is now said to be desirous to coming to a settlement with the Hazaras anyhow, as matters throughout Afghanistan are daily getting worse. The immediate cause of this change of mind is said to be the revolt of a number of villages near Jellalabad against Abdurrahman's attempt to make a forced levy of transport of ten animals per village. As the district is denuded of troops no means are immediately available for suppressing the revolt, and the Amir on receipt of the intelligence is said to have immediately written to his General to come to a settlement with the Hazaras. Meanwhile the Amir appears to have lost all authority over a large part of the Jellalabad district. Reports received at Quetta show that the balance of the success in fighting up to date between the Afghans and Hazaras has been in favour of the latter, but confirmation has not yet been received of the Amir's determination to make terms with the Hazaras. Anyhow, a rumour comes from Peshawar, but not from a trustworthy source, that the Amir is determined to ask assistance from the Government of India as Russian emissaries are engaged in fomenting disturbances in the Hazarajat.

RELIEF OF TROOPS AT GILGIT.

The relief of Kashmir troops at Gilgit commences at once. A mountain battery will leave at Jamnu on Saturday, the 4th; the Kashmir Rifles on Monday, the 5th; the Kashmir Infantry, on Wednesday next, rail to Rawalpindi, thence march to Gilgit, *via* Murree and Dewal. An objection, however, appears to have been raised at the last moment by the General commanding Rawalpindi District to the troops marching through his district. The objection seems to be uncalled for, as the troops leave Jammu with a clean bill of health.

THE EX-KHAN OF DIR.

From North-Eastern Afghanistan comes news that Muhammed Sharif, ex-Khan of Dir, has collected a force, partly composed of Swatis and partly of Dir hillmen, with which to recover Dir from Umra Khan, whose brother Muhammed Shah Khan now governs the State.

DISCOVERY OF ALUM IN THE JURGAON HILLS.

Mr. Sorabjee Ruttonjee, of Messrs. Sorabjee and Co., discovered pure alum in large quantities in the mountain, known as Jurgaon, about twenty-eight miles east of Quetta, in the neighbourhood of the coal mines.

THE MAHOMEDAN'S PROTEST.

A representative deputation of Punjab Mahomedans arrived at Simla to protest against the publication by Rev. Mr. Williams, Missionary of Rewari, of a vernacular biography of Mahomed. The deputation had an interview with Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, who promised to consider the matter. The Mahomedans state that they were only deferred from taking the matter into criminal courts on account of the popular excitement, which the reading of the passages complained of in the court would arouse.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 12.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay this morning.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 13.

The Venetia (extra) left here yesterday afternoon for Bombay.

ZANZIBAR, AUG. 12.

The Mala Real Portugueza Line s. s. Ibo safely arrived here yesterday evening from Bombay via Mormugao.

TRINCOMALEE, AUG. 14.

H. M. S. Marathon from Rangoon arrived.

COLOMBO, AUG. 14.

Mail steamer Lombardy from Bombay arrived.
Mail steamer Bhokara from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet without change, small business doing.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65⅜
Bar Silver	37⅛
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	12⅜

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	44,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	28,000	"
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,441,000	"
" " " Surats	51,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	10,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 13.

10 p.m.	79·1

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	78·2
4 p.m.	78·8

THE Lahore paper says:—The unfair operation of the 55 years' rule under which Colonel Forbes is now retiring from the P. W. D. Secretariat is one of those anomalies which a Liberal Secretary of State may be persuaded to remedy. It cannot be to the public interest that an important post should be tenable by one man until he is 59 because he is a Covenanted Civilian, and by others, who happen to be Royal or Civil Engineers only, until 55. Colonel Pemberton's extension for one year only was an exception which under the present Secretary of State would certainly never be allowed again; but only extreme and unthinking Conservatism can insist upon the anomalous working of a rule, merely because it is a rule. If a Royal Engineer or a Civil Engineer is fit to occupy the same high post as a Covenanted Civilian at 54 he is just as fit as the other at 56, and unless it can be shown that there is anything in the Indian Civil Service examination or an Indian Civilian's subsequent career which confers unusual vitality upon a man after 55, no reason can be given for the existing invidious distinction, whereas the interests of the State which allows a Convenanted Civilian to hold certain high posts for five years, whether he passes 55 or not, applies equally to P. W. D. men. The only misfortune is that some Civil Engineers should have ...ngly opposed any concession being made in ...el Pemberton's case, thus to a great extent ...g their own cause.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 29.

THE hurly-burly is not quite over. Quiet people had hoped that when the pollings were completed we should have a respite until, at all events, the assembling of Parliament; but ever since the result of the General Election was decided both parties have been engaged in bespattering their opponents for bringing unfair influences to bear upon the electors. This sort of epidemic generally breaks out after an appeal to the country, but in the present occasion it seems to be rather worse than usual. In London it is pretty bad, but in the provinces where they take party politics with a seriousness to which the ordinary Cockney cannot attain the disease is ten times more virulent. The Conservatives accuse the Liberals of making unscrupulous statements such as those which Mr. Walter Long (Mr. Ritchie's companion in office and in distress) in particular complains of that famine prices would be charged for bread if he were re-elected, while the Liberals charge their opponents with corrupting the constituencies with beer. On one side our old friend the agricultural labourer, who wakes up to find that free breakfasts are not supplied to him, although he duly voted for a Gladstonian is again trotted, and this familiar story is capped by equally veracious allegations on the other side. For instance, we are asked to believe that the brewers spent the trifling sum of £100,000 in quenching the thirst of the free and independent voters. It is almost a wonder that the average working man takes the trouble to vote to see how he is abused and insulted after the fight. The agricultural labourers as a body are not quite such fools as some Conservatives seem to think, nor are the artizans of the towns as a whole to be bought by a glass of ale as certain Liberals appear to imply. These mutual recriminations are sadly wanting in dignity, and I am afraid that they do not give foreign observers a very high opinion of our patriotism. Curses, like chickens, come home to roost as we may possibly be reminded by our critics when next we exult the order-loving masses in England at the expense of their more turbulent brethren of the Continent. Another class of persons has come forward to explain the true reason why the Conservatives and Unionists were defeated. I refer to the candid friends of Lord Salisbury's Ministry, those modest people who flatter themselves that things would have been different if their advice had been followed. According to others it was that unfortunate Tithe Act that did all the mischief. In the Principality indignant Conservative squires are saying that the measure in question has, as one of their number puts it, "extinguished Conservatism in the Welsh counties and crippled it in the English." Then we are told that Lord Salisbury has lost or is about to lose office because he has offended the classes by thrusting free education on them and reducing their incomes by diminishing the interest on the Funded Debt of the country. These are only a few of the daily complaints that Lord Salisbury has to put up with from disappointed or ill-natured followers. No wonder his Lordship is anxious to have the preliminary proceedings of Parliament cut as short as possible, in order that he may hand up the seals of office and flee to the seclusion of his retreat across the Channel, where supporters cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

In the absence of Mr. Gladstone, who only returned to town last evening, and who is being disinterestedly urged by his opponents to take care of his health by accepting a peerage, Sir William Harcourt has been holding daily levees of Liberal M. P.'s. In the Ministerial press these visitors are described as faddists and placemen eager for the adoption of their pet panaceas and panting for the prompt promise of snug berths. This is not complimentary to the intelligence of the office-seekers at all events. Even Radical placemen do not go to work exactly in this cheering fashion. As a matter of fact—and I have seen the invitation received by one of the callers—Sir William Harcourt sent for all the Liberal M. P.s known to be in town, in order, I suspect, to ascertain their views about Mr. Labouchere's *ballon d'essai*. His ill-timed proposal to hang up Home Rule until a more convenient season has not met with the encouragement that was anticipated, and Mr. Labouchere has greatly offended some of his friends by what they consider a piece of mischievousness. The talk to-day is that he will not be a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet; but if he does not join the new Ministry it may be not because he is unasked, but because he is unwilling to sever his editorial connection with *Truth*. And what would *Truth* be without Mr. Labouchere? The play of Hamlet minus the Prince of Denmark would be nothing to it. Readers of that paper will hope that if Mr. Labouchere does consent to become a member of the Government he will stipulate that he shall be allowed to write amusing paragraphs about Cabinet meetings. His private views about some of his allies would be worth knowing.

The death of Viscount Sherbrooke—the "Bob Lowe" of former times—has evoked a good deal of sympathy, for although he was not a man who courted popularity by means which commend themselves to statesmen in these degenerate days he was respected for his intellectual abilities and manly independence. His not uneventful career has served as a text for many political articles bearing on the present situation, but no one, so far as I have seen, has drawn a comparison between the deceased Peer and the member for West Birmingham so far as academical attainments are concerned. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain bore no resemblance to Mr. Robert Lowe. The similarity is of another kind. Mr. Lowe, like Mr. Chamberlain, broke away from his party when he could not support their policy. Mr. Lowe, however, at a later period resumed his old relations with those whom he had previously reviled with as much bitterness as Liberal-Unionists now revile Mr. Gladstone. Will Mr. Chamberlain ever be found working with Mr. Gladstone again? A few months ago such a suggestion would have been treated with contempt by most Gladstonians, but a good deal has happened since then, and the proof that Mr. Chamberlain has recently given of his influence in the Midlands has rather startled those who had come to regard him as an "extinct volcano." I doubt if before the General Election the editor of the *Contemporary Review* would have opened his columns to an article recommending the Liberal leader to make terms with Mr. Chamberlain even though it emanated from so great a friend of Mr. Bunting as Mr. Stead. Reconciliation between Liberals and National Unionists may be as some contend impossible in Mr. Gladstone's lifetime, but Lord Sherbrooke's experience reminds us that political memories are very short. I do not say that any *modus vivendi* will be either immediately attempted or generally desired, but now that Mr. John Morley's political reputation is for the time being under a cloud, and it is not certain that he will retain his seat as member for Newcastle, it would not be surprising if many Liberals who are not consumed with a burning zeal for Home Rule, should cast longing looks towards Birmingham. Even Mr. Gladstone himself is evincing a disposition to be more civil to the "base deserters," as they used to be styled.

Last Friday night, a few hours after the mail closed, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., received the unwelcome intelligence that Captain Penton intended to demand a recount and scrutiny. The information reached Mr. Dadabhai in the form of a letter from a firm of lawyers, who asked him to name some one on whom the petition could be served or to say when it would be convenient for him to personally receive it. After consulting his friends Mr. Dadabhai placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Henry Cobb, of Lincoln's Inn, Fields, who as the son of a well-known Liberal M.P., is well up in election business. Up to Thursday afternoon Mr. Dadabhai had not seen the petition, but according to a paragraph that has appeared in the *Standard*, it charges not only personation but illegal practices and employment. But it is customary to make these allegations which may mean much or nothing. Some people think that Captain Penton will not go on with the case, but I cannot share their opinion, although it is whispered that certain influences are being exercised to induce the defeated candidate to withdraw his petition and take his beating gracefully. It is argued by some of Mr. Dadabhai's friends that Captain Penton having himself sat as M.P. for Central Finsbury with a majority of only five votes ought certainly to leave his opponent in undisturbed possession until the next General Election comes round. The gallant officer would, however, probably reply that in politics everything is fair, and from his point of view he is perfectly justified in unseating Mr. Dadabhai if he can. The Captain has deposited the sum of £1,000 in court as required by law, and it looks as if he meant business. The result of the Greenock petition being in favour of Sir Thomas Sutherland will probably encourage the Conservatives to go on.

The attempt to deprive Mr. Dadabhai of the fruits of his long and arduous struggle did not interfere with the success of the dinner given to him by the Indian Colony on Saturday. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., discharged the duties of chairman with tact and ability. A letter from the late Mr. Parnell to Mr. T. M. Healy, written in 1885, has just been made public.

The presence of a number of Indian ladies including Rukhmabai (who is making great progress with her medical studies) and clever Miss Cama gave a picturesque touch to the gathering, as they unlike their male friends are not above donning their national costume in this country. The toast of the Queen-Empress was received with as much enthusiasm as that of the health of the member for Central Finsbury. The popularity of the Duke of Connaught was shown by the fervour with which the company welcomed Mr. Bhownuggree's hope that his Royal Highness might again go to reside in India "in a high official capacity." The toast of the Viceroy was also well received. If Mr. Dadabhai keeps his seat and speaks in the House of Commons as smoothly and modestly as he did on this occasion, I venture, as one knowing something of the temper of that assembly, to predict that he will create a good impression among his colleagues of both parties. Considering that it was Lord Salisbury who made Mr. Dadabhai famous the hisses given for the Prime Minister towards the end of the evening were a mistake, besides being in questionable taste. But I suppose young men will be young men. The older Indians present did not join in this demonstration, and were evidently displeased that it took place. The whole arrangements were carried out by the native committee, and reflected credit on their organizing skill. The illustration in the *Daily Graphic* is very good, with the exception that gives Mr. Dadabhai, Rai Tej Singh, and the rest markedly Jewish features.

I referred last week to a remarkable club rumour to the effect that Lord Herschell is one of the statesmen spoken of as likely to succeed Viscount Cross. Two reasons are given for connecting Lord Herschell's name with the Indian Secretaryship. The first is the supposed desire of Mr. Gladstone to reward Sir Charles Russell, one of his staunchest supporters, by appointing him to the honourable and exalted position of Lord Chief Justice of England, *vice* Lord Coleridge who, it is presumed, would become Lord High Chancellor. Sir Charles Russell being a Roman Catholic may preside in her Majesty's Courts of Justice, but may not sit on the woolsack. Many persons think that is an anomaly with which we could very well dispense, and probably it will shortly be swept away unless Mr. Gladstone's Government is swept away before he has had time to re-introduce the measure that he failed to pass in the late Parliament. The other reason mentioned is the alleged wish of Lord Herschell to become a Secretary of State, and he himself, it is said, would particularly like to go to the India Office. He is *persona grata* at court (if that goes for anything in Cabinet-making) not only on account of his social qualities, but because of the active interest he takes in the Imperial Institute, and the success that has so far attended his labours in conjunction with Sir Frederick Abel. Notwithstanding all the talk about Lord Herschell I am still inclined to think that the Earl of Kimberley is the most likely man to be chosen to preside over the destinies of India as long as Mr. Gladstone can keep his majority together. Sometime ago the Earl of Rosebery complained that Lord Kimberley had never received his deserts at the hands of the British public, who are apt to be superficial in the judgments they pass on public men. Lord Kimberley when he, at the India Office previously, was if not popular at all events respected, and he left behind him the reputation of being a good business man. But he had one defect. He was loquacious. If any one went to see him Lord Kimberley did all or nearly all the talking. This probably accounts for the impression prevailing among the permanent officials of Whitehall that he is conceited—a charge not infrequently brought against men in his position.

Under the customary heading to "Indian Affairs" the *Times* of Monday devotes three columns of its space to discussing or rather describing the pros and cons of the vexed question of Indian currency. The writer states the case both for and against the Indian Currency Association with every desire to be impartial, but he does not hesitate to say that in his opinion the definite scheme put forward by Mr. Mackay (styled throughout the article "M'Kay") and his friends has in its present form little chance of being accepted by Parliament. There is a pretty general enquiry among politicians for copies of the petition. I have been asked by more than one public man if I knew of any place in England where the memorial can be obtained. If the Currency Association has not already done anything in the matter they may possibly take the hint, and consider the desirability of establishing a branch in England.

The glomy picture of the Lancashire cotton industry recently painted by Mr. Henderson, the Superintendent Inspector of Factories, was to some extent corroborated on Monday by Mr. Johnson, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Speaking at the quarterly meeting of that body he reported that the selling prices of yarns and cloth were very low, and that few manufacturing businesses except those engaged on specialities left a margin of profit. He attributed the depression to over-production and possibly to competition with mills more conveniently situated for raw material, less hampered by restrictions on hours of labour and generally paying a lower rate of wages. Only one gentleman present, Mr. W. Fogg, ventured to differ from the chairman's statement, and he did not say that the situation was satisfactory. What he contended was that there was a great deal of talk without evidence. As to Mr. Henderson's report, which has attracted so much attention, the Speaker declared that it was "thoroughly outside the truth as a description of the state of trade in Lancashire." Another member of the Chamber observed that Mr. Henderson was not only a very able man but a careful observer, and he would not be likely to report to her Majesty's Government any things for which he had not clear and definite data. As to the state of trade this gentleman said that Mr. Fogg need go no further than the balance sheets of the Oldham mills.

MR. CHRISTOPHER JONES, *alias* E. Wilkinson, of Derby, is not a Bachelor of Medicine as might be inferred from the initials "M.B." which appear upon his card. He is a Medical Botanist. As such, however, according to evidence given in the Derby County Court, he sees and advises patients, and his treatment appears to be governed by a conviction that all the ills that human flesh is heir to are traceable to the human liver. One day he was consulted by a fellow-townsman named Newman, to whom the medical botanist, after the stern and peremptory manner of the late Dr. Abernethy, addressed the question, "Well, what is the matter with you?" "I want you to look at my throat," was the reply. "Pain there?" inquired the M.B. "Yes," replied the patient, pointing to a place just above his breastbone. Then Mr. Newman divested himself of collar and tie, and Mr. Jones placed his finger on the spot indicated, and said, "It's your liver." "Would my liver, being bad, affect my throat?" inquired the sufferer, to which the answer was, "Yes, your liver affects your whole body. You suffer from indigestion, and I will guarantee to say your liver, instead of doing its proper work, is like a piece of indiarubber." The sequel was a draught and pills; but the patient took neither, because, as he confessed, there was nothing the matter with him, and his account of his complaint was simply a hoax.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the Overland Mails of July 29, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 p.m. last night. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Webb	Mr Nutton
Mr J Maxwell	Colonel Harvey
Mr and Miss Cooke	Surgn-Capt Thompson
Dr Fonseca	Mr G Trotter
Mr Langton Rao	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Yule	Mr Rowlandson
Mr P L Goldsmid	Mrs Wheeler
Mr Moddocks	Surgn-Genl Richardson
Mr Coode	Mr Gamble
Capt Stratton	Major Cooke-Collis
Mr Craddock	Major Allen
Mr Lamb	Mr M M Crawford
Colonel Currie	Mr Halberer.
Mr Allen	Capt Hartigan
Mr Shaw	Dr Woodword

FROM ADEN.—Lt C W F Whyte.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 29.

THE COURT.

THE Queen has been pleased to confer the Order of the Garter upon the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Abercorn.

The Prince of Wales visited the Queen at Osborne on Wednesday.

On Saturday the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) opened at Kingston-hill the new Home established by the National Society for the Protection of Young Girls.

The dignity of knighthood was on Saturday conferred by her Majesty upon Mr. Dibbs, the Premier of New South Wales.

POLITICAL.

A conference was held on Friday at the Foreign Office between Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Balfour.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday, all the Ministers being present.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in London from Hawarden on Wednesday, and shortly afterwards held a consultation with Sir W. Harcourt.

Mr. Jackson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed a meeting of his supporters at Leeds on Tuesday on the result of the recent elections, maintaining that the Unionist party would be the strongest in the new House of Commons, and indicating some of the difficulties which would confront their opponents on the assembling of Parliament.

The voting took place on Monday and Tuesday in Orkney and Shetland—the last of the constituencies to be polled in the United Kingdom—but the result of the contest has not yet been declared.

The Solicitor-General presided on Friday at a meeting of Conservatives in the Holborn Division, when Sir C. Hall, the Recorder of London, the accepted party candidate, made a statement of his political views.

A recount of the votes recorded at the Greenock election has resulted in the reversal of the return orginally made, the corrected figures giving a majority of 55 for Sir T. Sutherland, Unionist, over Mr. J. Bruce, Gladstonian.

IRELAND.

The proclamation of county Clare has been revoked by the Lord Lieutenant, and the application of the Crimes Act is now entirely suspended throughout Ireland.

The Parnellites have decided not to proceed with a threatened petition against the return of Messrs. W. O'Brien and Mr. T. Healy for Cork, but the petitions against the elections in North and South Meath are to be proceeded with.

At a meeting of the National League in Dublin on Wednesday Mr. W. Redmond vehemently condemned the priestly tyranny exercised at the general election against Parnellite electors, and also declared that he and his friends in the House of Commons intend to oppose every Government which refuses them Home Rule.

Mr. Davitt, presiding at the fortnightly meeting of the National Federation in Dublin on Wednesday, stated that his party were waiting for the advent of a Liberal Ministry.

The Rev. T. G. Cotton, rector of Carogh, was sentenced at Belfast Assizes on Saturday to six months' imprisonment without hard labour and a fine of £400 for cruelly ill-treating four orphan children committed to his care.

GENERAL.

The House of Lords, sitting judicially, on Monday, dismissed, with costs, the appeal brought by Dr. Barnardo against an order of the Court of Appeal for the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* requiring him to bring up the body of a lad named Gossage, formerly an inmate of his refuge, but believed to be now in Canada.

Lord Sherbrooke died on Wednesday, at his residence near Croydon, aged 81 years. The deaths are also announced of the Right Rev. Dr. Claughton, late Bishop of St. Albans, in his 84th year, and of Lord Teynham, aged 70.

The mining section of the Labour Commission resumed the hearing of evidence on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Dale, and continues to sit from day to day.

The summer meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers began at Portsmouth on Tuesday, when a paper was read by Mr. W. White, Director of Naval Construction, on Ship-building in Portsmouth Dockyards.

The sixtieth annual meeting of the British Medical Association was opened at Nottingham on Tuesday, 1,200 members attending. The proceedings, which are still in progress, have been very interesting.

The 27th anniversary of the Salvation Army was celebrated by a large gathering in Exeter-hall on Monday night, when "General" Booth gave details as to the progress of the movement, and intimated his readiness to have the accounts of his "Darkest England" scheme investigated by an impartial committee of business men.

A London and North-Western express train on Monday ran off the line at a curve near Melton Mowbray, where the permanent way was under repair, causing the death of three persons and injuries to several others and also wrecking most of the carriages.

At the Bisley rifle competition on Saturday, the Queen's prize was won by Major Pollock, 3rd Renfrewshire Volunteers.

The different squadrons of the fleet are now engaged in the usual autumn manœuvres.

All the operatives employed at the Melyn Tinplate Works in the Swansea district have struck work in consequence of a wages dispute with the masters, and many other Welsh tinplate works are being closed owing to depression in the trade.

Three miners were killed at Taylorstown, South Wales, on Monday, through the accidental falling of the roof under which they were at work.

John Gurd, 29, was executed at Devizes on Tuesday for the murders of Henry Richards, at Melksham, and of Police-sergeant Moulden, at Warminster, in April last.

At Polmont, near Falkirk, on Tuesday, William Shadwell, a waiter, and Mary Grindlay, the daughter of a miner, were both murdered by an insane bank clerk, named Fraser, who suddenly attacked them with a drawn sword, and afterwards wounded Shadwell's wife, who is now in a precarious state.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Surg.-Gen. H. W. Bellow, C.S.I., Ben. Ret; Maj.-Gen. Charles Scott, Royal (Bo.) Engineers, Ret.; Col. W. J. H. Stevenson, Royal (Bo.) Artillery, Ret.; Lord Sherbrooke; Bishop Claughton; Lord Teynham; Mr. H. H. Romilly, C.M.G.; Dr. Tilden; Mr. Norman Tate.

WHAT depths of demoralization the rupee will ultimately reach in its downward path, says the *Catholic Examiner*, no one can with any certainty venture to predict. I watch its vagaries day by day—not that I have a very large pecuniary interest in its reprehensible behaviour—and I must say its conduct is such as no Anglo-Indian, who is not an exporter, can view with feelings of satisfaction. Though I am not a member of the Currency Association, the movement has my very heartiest sympathy, and if it can only succeed in getting us a rupee which will be worth looking at, one which will possess some definite intrinsic value, it will place us all under great obligations. Should it fail, nothing will be left to any of us but to take our few hundred rupees home and get them converted into two shilling pieces at the London mint. This latter mode of obviating one feature of the exchange difficulty is, I learn, the suggestion of a Bombay student of the Silver Question. But I don't see why our local mint would not get out some two shilling dies, and do the work for us here. That would be a practical and profitable illustration of the Free Coinage of Silver. If Mr. Gostling, Mr. Cox, or the Professor of Political Economy in our St. Xavier's College would turn this hint over in their minds they might make something of it.

THE LANGAR AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUG. 11.

THE Langar is the annual review or march-past of the Nizam's army, which takes place at the beginning of the Mohurrum, and is one of those things which you must go and see. According to the local newspaper it is one of the most remarkable sights in the world; according to the man who has been watching it the greater part of the day it is what nothing on earth would ever induce him to go to again. I will endeavour to give you some sort of description of it, to enable you to judge between these two conflicting opinions. On the morning on which it took place, which, by the way, was a most favourable one, cool and cloudy without rain, Secunderabad people seemed to be of the former way of thinking, as a considerable number of them had availed themselves of the Prime Minister, Sir Asman Jah's, kind invitation to witness the procession from his palace, the Khana Bagh, and the road leading there from the British cantonments was before midday fairly well thronged with carriages.

The drive from Secunderabad to Hyderabad is about five or six miles, and takes you past the large, desolate-looking Hassein Sagar Tank, through the suburbs of Chudderghaut, where most of the Europeans connected with Hyderabad live. This place is named after one of the many gates, with which the city in oriental fashion is beset.

As you near the latter, broad, well-kept roads and confortably-built bungalows are left behind with all other tokens of British civilization, and you find yourself, so to speak, on the confines of Asia. The road still struggles to maintain its Imperial character of breadth and directness, but low mud hovels and walls encroach upon it from either side, while water-courses, stray refuse, and sprawling groups of naked brown juvenile humanity render it a most difficult thoroughfare. In this quarter are the native dealers' stables, where live the gentlemen who bring you up three-legged half-blind ponies with a salaam and a "beree good ponee, sab." There is one badmash in particular, known as Tom, who calls himself an Irishman, as so many other scoundrels do in other parts of the world, who have no right to that really honourable distinction. This particular imposter has acquired the art of imbibing in European fashion, and it is with great pride he asks for a rupee for "getting bottle beer." He thinks that this is quite sufficient to prove his Western origin, should there be any doubt on the matter. In fairness, however, I must say that the horse-dealers are not all rogues; there are one or two old Beloochees and Pathans and other cross-the-border men, who deal with you quite fair, and if you are content to pay their price will sell you a good pony. Tom and others of his kidney act as self-styled agents to them.

Between this nondescript locality and the city lies the river Musi, where the executioners bring down the people, whose heads it is necessary or convenient to cut off. This is the first place of general interest pointed out to you, as you cross the Afsul Gang bridge, and, passing under the gate, find yourself in the heart of an Asiatic city. Throngs of brilliantly and strangely-clad natives, of every shade of brown, possible nationality, and type of features, crowd the streets. I should like to say narrow streets, as it sounds more Oriental, but as a matter of fact Hyderabad is traversed by two fairly wide streets, which cross each other at right angles near the centre of the city, and it is into one of these that you first emerge, or rather immerge. Possibly Hyder, or whoso the founder of the city in its present form was, had in view possible insurrections among the turbulent towns-people, and was aware of the strategic value of an open space in the middle of his city, where a battery of guns might be placed, commanding it in all four directions. This space where the main streets cross is at present occupied by a fountain, and a short way down each of the four streets is a substantially-built gate, similar to that passed on entering the city. Further on, beyond one of them, on the way to the Khana Bagh, is another enormous gate, with a huge square superstructure, having a minaret at each of its corners, from which the people are summoned to prayer. This building is about the most prominent architectural feature of the city. It is called the Char Minar, and is visible for miles round.

The houses are irregular, flat-roofed, and thoroughly eastern looking. Ricketty sort of tenements most of them, except here and there, where a nobleman's palace offers a huge uninviting front of grim stone walls on the outside, but affords a glimpse of spacious courts and halls through a narrow postern.

The whole of the motly crowd is pressing forward in one direction towards the Nizam's palace, where the procession is to start from. After the first dazing effect of so much variety of colour and of the ceaseless din of the crowd one is able to notice more about them. Every man is armed with knife, *tulwar*, or fire-arm of quaint and wondrous design. There goes a man in some such uniform as the sepoys were in Clive's time. Red jacket, white trowsers, and gaiters, with flat-shaped hat, wider at the top than at the bottom. The man next to him evidently belongs to the same regiment, but has blue trowsers, and is carrying his boots in his hand for comfort or economy. Then we pass a long file of men in blue uniform, armed with knives and sniders. Strong-looking men these, with prominent features and sort of reddish brown complexions, walking along with a stolid roll. These are the Afghan city police, the pick of the force. Here are a noisy rough-looking set of men, armed with long steel bound matchlocks, shields, and *tulwars*. These, I am told, are the Arabs attached to the police. There are a great many Arabs in Hyderabad, but I miss the Arab, such as I pictured him in my childwood from the Scriptural story books, the tall stately Bedouin Arab in flowing robes, with the curious headgear, covering all except his grave thoughtful face. He exists, I know, as I have seen him striding solemnly along the banks of the Suez Canal, in your City of Bombay and once or twice elsewhere. The Arabs of the Mysaram Regiment here are splendid soldiers, but they are small wiry men more like the French Zouaves than my typical Arab—but there! if you want to see things as they ought to be you should stop at home and go to Barnum's or Buffalo Bill's at S. Kensington, and not come out to this country of disenchantments.

One group of men I noticed were not armed like the rest, but carried only long brass-mounted staves. I could not see the object of this then. But it was made clear to me later on. They were Major Afsur Jung's henchmen, and when his brigade, the Golconda, was going to march-past, a detachment of them slipped down the streets in front of the troops, leaping like cats, and brandishing their sticks like quarter staves, right and left. This is a most effective way of clearing the road. They had little talking to do. The loafers, usually so troublesome, got out of the way without being asked. Those who didn't will probably be the first to do so next time. On this duty an ordinary policeman is of little use, he leans his snider against a wall, and engages in a pushing match with some native, who wants to dodge across the street, while his comrade watches the contest with sleepy interest, meanwhile strings of *chokras* run across almost under the horses' noses, and the crowd behind encroaches several feet.

Moving with the general current one at last reaches the hospitable Minister's palace, and passing through the hall, where a big spread is already waiting, one goes up a couple of flights of stairs, and emerges on to a long-roofed-in-gallery on the housetop. From this you can look down into the street along which the procession is to go. This is supposed to commence at half-past twelve, but the Nizam often orders it to be kept back for an hour or so. So it was in the present instance. It would be a waste of time to describe the lunch, forty feeding like one, so I will leave that out.

At the head of the first column come the police rolling along as steadily as ever. Then a noisy group of matchlockmen, swinging themselves from side to side with a monotonous chant, preceded by a couple of men prancing round after each other in a sort of sword dance, with all sorts of uncouth contortions. These are our lively friends the Arabs, Shades of Mahomed! Then come various dependent princes with their retainers. It is a curious pageant, but, after all, nothing but repetition; first the matchlockmen, and perhaps a swordsman or two dancing to the tomtoms, then some men carrying long spears, or barge poles, I don't know which, ornamented in barbaric fashion, then the

chieftain on an elephant, then more retainers, and so on. Some of the elephants are covered with silver armour, others painted in various strange designs. As well as elephants there are a few camels with jingles, or small portable, native-made guns on their backs. Once the monotony is broken by the passage of some very irregular cavalry in Mahratta *pugrees*. One of them is kind enough to get himself chucked off just as he is coming by. These, I suppose, are the modern representatives of those wild horsemen who used to carry devastation throughout India from Calcutta to the Malabar Coast, till they fell foul of Afghan knives at Kaniput, and the British Regiments walked through them at Assaye and Lasavarie. After these chieftains and their retainers have gone by, the show begins to get more interesting. There go some Rohillas with their extraordinary blunderbusses. Rohilla means a stranger, and a tribe of Afghans were so called who carved themselves out a kingdom somewhere north of Oude, not with their swords, but with their blunderbusses, it is to be presumed, or, more correctly speaking, blasted or blew it out. They were deprived of this by the British in Warren Hasting's time, very unjustly, if Macaulay is to be believed. There go a few squarely-built wiry men with hawk-like features, parted beards, and fearless-seeming demeanour, armed with *tulwar* and small round shield, who might be Rajputs. But it is difficult to pick out the different nationalities in this city, where nearly every type in India is represented among the noble retainers, or at least all the most warlike ones. The Hydrabadees themselves vary from the black Arwi-speaking aboriginals of the Deccan to the lighter-complexioned Hindu and Mahomedan. In making these chance remarks I do not set up for any special knowledge of ethnology. In fact, I should like to quote from Mark Twain, who was once to lecture before the Royal Society on chemistry. He began—"I feel all the more able to speak with perfect freedom on this subject as I know absolutely nothing about it." That's just what it is. You can know too much about a thing. When you wish to express an opinion about it, your intimate acquaintance with the subject immediately enables you to see the other side of the question; the objection to the opinion you wished to advance; and it always pains you to hear other people speak about it.

After the Sikhs with the curious rings in their pugrees have passed, there is another hiatus of interest, while a lot of irregular troops go by, and you turn away to go and talk and make yourself agreeable, or to the drink table, according as your tastes lie.

The next column to march-past is the Golconda Brigade, which is worth looking at. They are smart to a degree, both in appearance and equipment, and drill, I believe, admirably. They are officered entirely by native gentlemen, and were formed by Major Sir Afsur Jung out of such a rabble as we have already seen go by. The good fighting material was there, no doubt, but probably worse than useless before the bundobust was introduced. The brigade consists of a regiment of cavalry—one squadron greys, another bays, and so on—a bullock battery, the Mysaram regiment of Arabs, and several other Infantry Regiments equipped on the model of our native regiments. The Mysarams have the reputation of being great fire-eaters; they are dressed and look very much like Zouaves, with the addition of a remarkable head-gear of their own: it is like Joseph's coat of many colours, and is wrapped round the head and falls over the shoulders in Arab fashion. The cavalry, it is well known, have a splendid polo team.

After these come the Nizam's regular troops, commanded by Colonel Neville. First the African Body Guard, a fine set of men and well-mounted; then more cavalry, then the artillery, and then several regiments of infantry. This column takes a long while to go by, as some one further down stream is continually stopping the steady flow of troops, which has hitherto gone on without interruption for some hours. I suppose the Nizam has seen about as much as he can at one sitting, and orders a halt while he is taking rest. The 6th infantry regiment was marking time in the street down below, when I left about 6 o'clock, and all the Paigah troops were yet to march-past. They, I believe, are the troops belonging to the members of the royal family of Hyderabad. It takes some time to get away, waiting while the long string of carriages roll away, one after another, and hoping each time that the next one will be ours. At last our turn comes, and we experience a feeling of relief. When once across the bridge, one turns one's face homewards, and sets off at a good spanking trot. By this time it is quite dark, and, after all the hubbub of the noisy city, it seems strangely, peaceful and quiet to be once more within the region of the Pax Britannica.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, Aug. 9.

During the past week the Chief Commissioner has been inspecting the different Secretariat Offices, with the view, it is said, of satisfying himself as to the increase of work caused by recent Secretariat arrangements. Within the last few months a new appointment of Revenue Secretary was created, with a separate office establishment, to deal with revenue matters of the Province. Moreover, some reforms have been introduced in the details of work of the General Secretariat, as embodied in a new manual, recently compiled by an officer deputed for the purpose from the Home Office of the Government of India. All these changes have largely increased the clerical and printing work of the Secretariat offices; and the most reasonable solution of the difficulty arising from increased work would be a proportionate increase of the office and printing staff; especially as the present strain of work is telling on the health of all concerned. Mr. Macdonnell no doubt realizes these facts, and will, it is expected, do what is needful in the matter. I believe his stay at head-quarters will not be long, but that he will start again, in a month or so, for a fresh tour through the Province. I do not think I mentioned before that telephonic communication has been established between the Secretariat offices and the new Residency, on the Takli Hill, and between the different railway offices. This is a great convenience, and expedites the despatch of urgent work.

The Roman Catholic body have been well in evidence of late. They held a fancy bazaar for two days last week at the Museum for the sale of fancy goods and sweets, the proceeds of which are to be utilized for the improvement of the dormitories of their boys' school. Father Pelvat, one of the most active members of the body, is raising subscriptions for a very laudable object, *viz.*, for the building of a Home for poor European and Eurasian widows; of whom there seems to be a pretty good number at this station. Members of all denominations appear willing to contribute to this good work, though some think that, as the Home will be in the charge of the Catholic body, the poor inmates will all be induced to join that Church. However this may be, Father Pelvat's benevolent scheme should stir up other denominations to look after their poor widows and orphans, who, I believe, are sadly neglected. The Catholic body are also erecting a building on the outskirts of the Civil Station for a purpose, which I do not quite understand, but which, I am told, is to be used for a "Retreat"—whatever that may mean. The Convent school building is a very pretty structure and an ornament to the Mayo Road. There are several other Christian bodies working in the station, the Church of England, the Free Church of Scotland, and the Methodist Episcopal Church: and it is to be hoped that they may be stirred to greater activity. The harvest is plenteous but the labourers are few.

The police are still endeavouring their best to spot the perpetrator of the murder committed last month near the market. The murder was a peculiarly diabolical one—the headless body of a woman was discovered one morning lying a few yards from the main road; the feet and hands were severed, and were lying at a distance from the mutilated trunk; there was not a scrap of clothing left on the body that could furnish a clue to the identity of the victim or the murderer. The head was discovered in a mud hole two days after. However, little by little, the police have found out the deceased to be the sister-in-law of a police constable against whom there is strong suspicion; he is in custody and further investigations are in progress. To proceed from grave to gay I may mention that the Nagpore Gymkhana had some public sports on the Volunteer parade-ground last Tuesday, which was well got-up, and was witnessed by a large number of both Europeans and Natives.

The weather just now is pleasant; the monsoon is dropping on us by instalments; and days of sunshine and wet succeed each other at regular intervals. With the exception of coughs and colds and slight fever, the general health of the station is fairly good.

ADOPTION FOR THE MEHLOL GADI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your able editorial in your issue of the 8th instant, and the learned judgment of the High Court, Appellate Side, in the well-known Mehlol case, published in your columns, under the heading of "A Suppositious Heir," you will be good enough to let me say that the elder widow Rani Dariaba, who succeeded in the High Court as against the now-once-for-all declared suppositious son of Bajiraj, adopted on Monday, the 8th instant, at Godhra, a boy from the nearest cousins as her son, with due ceremonies and rites and with all manner of publicity, as it formerly appeared desirable to the Bombay Government. Out of ten candidates from the nearest cousins, one Dalpatsing Gemalsing, was selected as both legally and constitutionally fit for the purpose; and on the day on which the High Court's judgment and your editorial appeared, he was adopted as her son.

From the morning of that day there was to be seen a large assemblage of people attracted by the sounds of *Takorkhana* near and in the premises of Desai Bhowrai's spacious buildings, where the adoption ceremony was performed in the inner open square of the new wing, now being added to the building. The ceremony of adoption commenced at about 9 a.m. in the square, which was decorated with plantain trees and *asopalav* leaves tastefully arranged round about the sacrificial platform. One Chhagan Joshi of Godhra was the officiating priest; and in the varuna there were more than one hundred Brahmins. At about one o'clock a band arrived from Ahmedabad. At about 2 p.m. Rani Dariaba was to be seen seated near the sacrificial platform in a red silken *sari* and receiving the boy from his father, the Brahmins loudly singing hymns and *mantras*, and the band playing a delightful tune apt to the occasion. No sooner was the ceremony finished than the Kunwar (adopted son) was brought in to the durbar hall where more than 500 people, most of them the subjects and the Bhayats of the Mehlol State and several Thakore Thakarats and gentlemen specially invited had assembled themselves together to have a look at the Mehlol Prince. Three dancing girls, specially called from Baroda, entertained the assembly by their sweet music and their Tanjore dance for about half-an-hour, and then the party broke up to prepare themselves for the afternoon dinner. All the Godhra Brahmins were invited to the dinner-party, technically called *chorashi*, which took place in the dharmashala the same evening, where, along with them, all the visitors and guests from Mehlol and the surrounding taluka villages also dined. There was also a small party in the Desai's premises, where select gentlemen were invited to dine.

From half-past six people again began to assemble in the premises; and so great was the crowd that it was with great difficulty that the flags and buntings were kept in their proper places and the illuminations satisfactorily made. At 7 the whole of the left wing was in a blaze, and gentlemen began to pour in for the dancing party. At 7-15 p.m. the dance commenced in the durbar hall which was full to overflowing with the gentry of the town. European and native gentlemen of high position also graced the occasion by their presence. The Tanjore dance is a rarity in these parts, and so it was much admired. After garlands of flowers, bouquets, *pan-sopari*, rose-water, &c., were distributed, the party broke up after 12 p.m.

Thus the elder widow Rani Dariaba having now adopted a son, the want of a legal heir to the *gadi* of the Mehlol State is duly supplied, and the subjects of the taluka have the satisfaction of seeing that the male line of Ravalji's family has been saved from extinction.—Yours, &c.,

August 13. B.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The usual weekly competition took place on Saturday, at Colaba, a very fair number of members being present considering the very heavy rain that prevailed early in the day. The competition was carried out at the 200 and 300 yards ranges, the very popular movable canvas targets being used. Most probable the competition on Saturday next will be at 200 and 300 yards, as owing to the tide and rain it is almost impossible for the markers to remain in the butts long enough for the competition. An attempt will also be made next Saturday to institute a Revolver Match, intending competitors must provide their own ammunition. Further particulars of this match will be given in due course.

The following are the scores:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Lc-Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	32	25	c57
Sergt J Parkin, 2nd K O Y L I	28	27	b55
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	27	27	b54
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30	22	b52
Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vol	28	22	c50
Mr Fuller, Bo Rifles Club	28	22	d50
Sergt Morgan, 2nd K O Y L I	33	16	49
Sergt Russell, 2nd K O Y L I	26	22	48
Gunner A Bond, Bo Vol Artillery	26	22	48
Mr Greening, Bo Rifles Club	26	22	48
Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	26	21	47
Vol E W Pyrke, Bo Vol Rifles	28	19	47
Qr-Mr-Sergt J Lines, 2nd K O Y L I	25	21	46
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	27	19	46
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	27	19	46
Sergt W H Brewer, Bo Vol Rifles	27	18	45
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	22	21	43
Trooper Stracey, Bo Light Horse	20	20	40
Vol H W Coombs, G I P Ry Vol	19	20	39
Mr W Massey, Bo Rifle Club	23	15	38
Mr J Swindin, Bo Rifle Club	17	16	33
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	19	11	30
Mr Penny, Bo Rifles Club	24	2	26

a Handicapped 4 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 8 Points.
c do. 4 do.
d Winner of 2nd Spoon.

The following members are now handicapped as follows:—Lieutenant F. W. English 8 points, Sergeant-Major Downing 8 points, Quarter-Master Sergeant Lines 8 points, Sergeant-Instr. Moore 8 points, Cr.-Sergt. Black 8 points. Sergt. Parkin 8 points, Sergt. Keess 8 points, Lc.-Corpl. Fernandes 8 points, Lc.-Corpl. Prescott 8 points, Mr. Greening 8 points, Lieut. T.M. English 4 points, Sergt.-Major Booth 4 points, Sergt.-Instr. Holland 4 points, Ar.-Sergt. Baldock 4 points, Cr.Sergt. Brown 4 points, Sergt. Caseley 4 points, Sergt. Ashdown 4 points, Sergt. Fry 4 points, Corpl. Herbert 4 points, Corpl. Lund 4 points, Gunner Bond 4 points, Mr. Massey 4 points, and Mr. Fuller 4 points.

THE SECUNDERABAD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

An annual Association Football Tournament will be held at Secunderabad about the middle of September, open to all Regiments, Gymkhanas, and recognised Football Clubs in India. A handsome cup, value Rs. 1,000 is to be given; to become the property of winners after three years. The entrance fees are fixed at Rs. 20, the amount of which will be given to the winners after the small necessary expenses have been deducted. All entrance fees must accompany the entries which must be made before August 31. The Bombay tournament rules will be adhered to throughout.

The Hon. Secretaries are Lieut. Ricardo, Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Lieut. Roper, Royal Artillery.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensic and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted, locality unknown.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th August, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	2	45 p.m.	16	53
Teheran	14	11	3 a.m.	...	35
Suez	14	12	45 p.m.	...	33

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 14th August, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	25	...	2
" Kurrachee	..	5	...	1
" Madras	...	13	...	2

NEWS OF THE DAY

The Amir has expressed has willingness to receive a mission from the Viceroy.

Lord Salisbury has tendered his resignation and Mr. Gladstone will now form a cabinet. Reuter telegraphs this probable appointment.

Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., has been decorated with the K.C.I.E.

Sixteen packages of gold have been despatched from the Kolar Gold Fields to Bombay, *viz.*, eight from the Mysore Mine, valued at Rs. 3,16,518; five from the Ooregum, valued at Rs. 2,78,304; two from the Nundydroog, valued at Rs. 1,63,301, and one from the Balaghat, valued at Rs. 46,750.

Colonel Wilson, the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, in company with Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban again visited, on Saturday morning, the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court at Girgaum, to see how the building can be utilized after the removal of the Court to Nesbit Lane. It was suggested that the upper and the ground floor should be changed into police officers' quarters, and that the choukey, now situated on the ground floor, be removed to the compound.

The almost phenomenal success of the North-Western Railway Volunteers in rifle shooting is notorious. It is satisfactory to find from the annual report that its general efficiency in volunteering is of a high order. There has been a marked increase in the number enrolled—now 1,133—and out of these 1,095 are efficient, and 640 extra-efficients. Last year there were 1,034 efficients, so that there is this year an increase of 61, whilst the total increase in the corps numbers is 68. The extra-efficients are reduced in number, however; a result due to the new musketry course. The report alludes with pardonable pride to the shooting abilities of some of the more noted of its members, Captain Thelwall, Major Reckie, Corporal Houlihan, and others. One noteworthy feature in the position of this corps, is that the members are, thoroughly clothed and equipped for field service, possessing now great coats, water bottles and havresacks. Colonel Boughey, the Commandant, Captain Finch, the Adjutant and the officers generally, may be congratulated upon the force with which they are connected.

At the Allahabad High Court on Wednesday a letter was read from Mr. Justice Mahmud, stating that, under medical advice, he would not be able to attend Court before the vacation. He proposed to sign the sixty-six judgments still awaiting signature, and to send them in; but desired to hold over the ten cases in which he had reserved judgment until the vacation was over. The Chief Justice stated that Mr. Justice Mahmud would be asked whether, if special arrangement were made for holding his Court on the ground floor, it might not still be possible for him to attend, as it was extremely desirable that the cases in which judgment had been reserved should be disposed of—a suggestion which commends itself from so many points of view that it is to be hoped Mr. Justice Mahmud will be able to accept it.

The designs of the main redoubts of the Rawalpindi defences have been approved, and construction has been sanctioned. The north and east ravelins of Fort Abazai are to be dismantled.

The Sessions Court in the New High Court buildings, Madras, was, for the first time, occupied to-day by Mr. Justice Handley sitting as Court of Original Jurisdiction. As at present arranged, it may safely be predicted that the Sessions Court will not fulfil the object for which it is intended, in consequence of the smallness of its dimensions.

A native gentleman lately returned from Kabul to Lahore gives it as his opinion that the Amir will refuse to meet Lord Roberts, and will probably offer to depute General Gholam Haider to meet him. This, however, comes from a source hostile to the Amir. If Lord Roberts goes we believe he will take one squadron of the Bays, three companies of the Seaforth Highlanders, two Mountain Batteries, one native regiment, and some native cavalry for mounted orderlies, &c.

It is understood that the military authorities are desirous of removing the cantonment from Dinapur to a site adjoining Bankipur, and civil station of Patna. The country in the neighbourhood of Dinapur is mostly "cotton soil" honeycombed with deep holes, a foot or two in diameter—rendering it most unsuitable for the evolutions of artillery and cavalry. Bankipur, on the other hand, possesses a fine maidan, which is free from this drawback. It will not be easy to find a site extensive enough to provide quarters for a battery of artillery, and two regiments of European and one of native infantry. Should this difficulty be overcome, a name which has been a household word in the Bengal Army for a century and a quarter, will pass into oblivion. Regrets, however, will be purely sentimental, as Dinapur has never been a favourite station with the troops.

A *coup d'état* is brewing in the little eastern kingdom known as Hill, or Independent Tipperah. Rai Umakanta Das Bahadur, who has for many years managed its affairs as Assistant Political Agent, and afterwards as Administrator, is opposed by a strong court faction headed ostensibly by the two heirs apparent, the Jubaraj and the Bara Thakur. An attempt will probably be made on the occasion of Sir Charles Elliott's impending visit to British Tipperah, writes a contemporary, to procure the Administrator's transfer to his substantive post as Deputy Magistrate. If the revolution *in petto* meant home rule for Tipperah and a long farewell to Bengali "carpet-baggers," it would not be regretted by well-wishers of the last of our eastern frontier States. The reverse will be the case if, as is too probable, it implied the transfer of power from hands capable of wielding it to a clique of wire-pullers, whose intrigues and incompetence once brought Hill Tipperah to the verge of ruin.

The breaches on the North-Western Railway near Peshawar were exaggerated in the first official account as the damage was considerably less than was anticipated owing to the nature of the line, which has no bridges. The Swat river canal, however, appears to be seriously damaged.

Lloyd's Register shows that over one thousand vessels, representing about 650,000 tons, were wrecked, foundered, abandoned, condemned or otherwise "lost" during last year. About 140 vessels, aggregating nearly 200,000 tons, were British and Colonial steam vessels, the gross steam tonnage lost by all nations amounting in round numbers to 280,000.

The maps from the Borgia Museum, of which Leo XIII. has decided to send fac-simile copies to the Chicago Exhibition, are two. A copy of one of them was graciously sent to England to the Education Department of the Health Exhibition some years ago. It outlines the first discoveries of America, fresh details having been added by degrees, and shows the famous line of division drawn by Pope Alexander VI. at the thirtieth degree of latitude, to prevent a war between Spain and Portugal, then quarrelling over the new territory. This map is on parchment, eight-and-a-quarter Roman palms long by six. The other is the celebrated map of Diego Ribero, drawn in 1529, representing the whole known world, including America, and it reproduces Pope Alexander's line.

Persistent rumours reach Lahore from Kashmir that Dr. Suraj Bal is likely to be appointed to high and responsible office by H. H. the Maharaja; but, having regard to the circumstances under which he left office previously, the approval of the Foreign Office ought, we think, to be obtained before any such appointment is made. If the Government of India in the Foreign Department, as representing Her Most Gracious Majesty in relation to the State of Kashmir, is of opinion that the appointment of Dr. Suraj Bal to high office in the State would be unobjectionable there would be nothing more to be said, observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, but, failing this, the rumours referred to suggest that H. H. the Maharaja is not inclined to study the susceptibilities of the Queen's representatives in India in selecting his advisers.

LECTURE ON THE LIFE OF MR. GLADSTONE.

On Saturday night, at the hall of the Wilson College, the Rev. Mr. Scott, before a large and appreciative audience, delivered a long lecture on the career of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang presided. Mr. Scott said:—I am speaking of the career of a statesman, who has already lived through two generations of men—two generations which, whether in respect of intellectual activity or of industrial progress, or of change and peaceful achievement in a thousand spheres of social and civil life, far surpasses in richness and variety any that ever preceded them; of a statesman who, through a full generation or the third of a century, has been the central figure in the political life of his nation, and in every great question that has emerged either of home or foreign policy—with the single exception of the still unsettled question of an Irish Parliament—has seen his personal will carried into effect either by friend or by foe; a statesman who has held such place and wielded such influence by no advantages of birth or favour or the clamour of victorious battle-fields, but in defiance of rank and wealth and the artful activities of their multitudinous power—through the sole force of genius summoning to its aid, the acclamation and the moral resources of the people at large. To one-half of his countrymen, Gladstone is a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence, while to the other he is their shelter and their stay, their glory and their pride. A name, which in England always evokes fierce hatred or passionate enthusiasm, may here be studied with scientific coolness, as one of the forces of nature. Mr. Gladstone is primarily a statesman, and in that word, as applied to a premier on the side of the people, are included the qualities of an administrator and a legislator, of a leader of men and a director of national policy. But Mr. Gladstone is many-minded—myriad-minded. Besides being a great statesman, he is a great orator and rhetorician. On Mr. Gladstone's lips, as he brought in his budgets and his Irish bills, crowded audiences have hung for hours in truest admiration. In debate as in exposition, his pre-eminence has been undisputed. In oratory pure and simple he has had a rival in his friend John Bright, to whom many have assigned the palm of preference. But Mr. Gladstone is more than a statesman and orator. He claims to be a citizen of the republic of letters, a leader in the ranks of thought. In pure scholarship, his chief studies have been in the two great epics, which constitute the earlier literature and were for a thousand years the sacred books of Greece. Mr. Gladstone has at intervals published volumes, treating of different questions, such as religion, primitive civilisation, heroic types and manners, the course of Providence, and the developments of time. He has a great love of ancient study, and in that same love he presides next month over the Archæological Section of the Oriental Congress in London, and then proceeds to Whitehall in Oxford to deliver a course of lectures on the mediæval universities. And few men even among specialists, know with equal minuteness the historic phases and details of the English Church. His arguments have been courteous yet keen; his thoughts clear and vigorous, healthy and elevated. His supreme quality as a thinker, however, is not depth but subtlety combined with versatility and energy. In conversation Mr. Gladstone is admired even where hated. His correspondence has been infinite. The mental characteristics might be traced in his musical ear and his artistic eye, his marvellous voice, his presence—the embodiment of chivalrous dignity. Neither these qualities singly or in combination have enthroned Mr. Gladstone in his citadel of human hearts. His is less an intellectual than a moral greatness and power. Mr. Gladstone has more than once observed:—"It is my fixed determination never to take any step whatever to raise myself to a higher level in official life, and this not on grounds of self-denial, but on the double ground, first of my total ignorance of my capacity, bodily or mental, to hold such a higher level, and, secondly, because I am certain that the fact of my seeking it would seal my doom in taking it."

After sketching the career of the illustrious statesman the lecturer said:—He is the chief creator of British democracy, the creator of government by the people. Primarily, by the Reform Bills of 1867 and 1883; and, secondly, by his method of appealing from the lobby to the platform, from the Parliament to the nation. This he did in 1866-1876 and 1886 and in all the Lancastrian and Midlothian campaigns. Scorning the methods of negotiation or intrigue, he has appealed from the interests of classes to the instincts of masses. In so doing he has but called into activity forces that were gradually gathering and would sooner or later have manifested themselves. Friends of the old order do not readily see the necessities or virtues of the new. But all things were changing, population was increasing: education and wealth still foster a thousand inventions and improvements affecting industry and commerce; ten thousand wants waiting on the march of progress. In these circumstances public life has necessarily changed. The old principle of *laissez faire* has gone to the winds. If Mr. Gladstone's greatest triumphs in Parliament have been in the sphere of finance, his greatest achievements for the world have been in the sphere of foreign affairs. His pen was a potent factor in giving life to the forces that liberated and united Italy, and he watched the cause till victory was won. By a single speech he stopped the progress of Russia in 1885. Full of the martial spirit, which he imbibed from the poetry of Scott and Homer, he yet hates war as Wellington hated it. In this double attitude, he became responsible for the Crimean war, as an act of international knight-errantry. But while since then France, Germany, and Russia have bled, he has guided his country in peace. And into all national dealings he has endeavoured to introduce, in contra-distinction to older diplomacy, the spirit of justice and of chivalry. Thus he has once or twice dared to acknowledge that his own country has been wrong. He did so, when submitting the Alabama claims to arbitration, he inaugurated a new method of peaceful settlement. And in the very fulness of power he made those withdrawals from Kandahar, and the Transvaal, which some would fain impute to weakness.

The Church is Mr. Gladstone's ceaseless interest, finance his familiar play, foreign politics his occasional battle-field. Ireland has been the ground of his constructive statesmanship. Ireland is the age-long problem of English statesmen. In course of time Scotland gave a king to England, and a century later, when questions of commerce brought the nations again to the verge of war, a parliamentary union sufficed to allow peace and prosperity to both. Thus both in respect of the Crown and the Legislature, the union with Scotland was fair and equal. Ireland had an opposite history. In the 18th century, it was an Irish brigade, that at Fontenoy gave the French the most decisive victory in arms they ever won over us; and a generation later the Irish moved the tide of destiny in the war of American independence, by the epoch from the close of that war to the close of the century with its reformed Parliament. The Parliament soon perished, and for a time there was little to mark Irish political life, save the occasional wail of a poet. When Mr. Gladstone came to manhood, Ireland was led in the Imperial Parliament, largely dominated by perhaps the greatest of the great men of that land, Daniel O'Connell. Ireland was necessarily prominent in the thoughts of a young statesman dreaming of the Premiership, and early did Mr. Gladstone dream of solving the national difficulty. Mr. Gladstone may be allowed to believe that a gracious Providence has lengthened his life—as the day was lengthened for the victory of Elishu—that his career might be crowned with the glory of this achievement. In a recent speech Mr. Gladstone, comparing Britain and Ireland to Castor and Pollux, compares his legislation to the star of that name, which, in the belief of ancient mariners, was able on its appearance in the heavens so to influence the stormy winds and seas, as to produce a universal perfect calm.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

These sports which were postponed last week on account of the heavy rain will be held on Wednesday next, weather permitting.

The following will comprise the events:—

I.—TENT PEGGING.

II.—JUMPING COMPETITION.
Horses.
Ponies.

III.—BALL COMPETITION.

Competitors to take polo balls off 3 posts, each 30 yards distant, at full gallop.

IV.—POLO BALL CHASE.

Competitors to ride over one hurdle to a flag, dismount, run 10 yards, pick up two polo balls, and return over hurdle. First pass the post to win. Riders must carry the polo balls in their hands. Open to horses and ponies.

V.—BARE-BACKED SPIRAL RACE.

Competitors to ride bare-backed in and out of flags.

Entries to be made at the Bombay Gymkhana before mid-day on Wednesday, or sent to Mr. F. C. Allen, honorary secretary.

THE LOAFERS OF CALCUTTA.

On the report of the Committe appointed to inquire into the poverty and destitution prevalent among Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta, a Resolution by the Bengal Government is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. On the proposal to form an Indo-European regiment, Sir Charles Elliott writes:—

The Committee are doubtless right in holding that military discipline would be of the greatest advantage to young men of this class, and that many of its members have distinguished themselves and have shown the best qualities of soldiers when opportunity has been given them. The main difficulty appears to be the financial one. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to recommend to the Government of India the formation of a Eurasian regiment, on the understanding that it takes the place of a native, not an English, regiment in the present army. Whatever capacity individuals may develop, it cannot be contended that at present, or within any appreciable time such a regiment could as a whole be looked on for the purpose of fighting as the equivalent of a British regiment, and placed in the first line on the North-Western Frontier in case of war. But it might take the place of a native regiment, might do cantonment and garrison duties, and by degrees, if tested in small engagements and proved trustworthy, might take a high rank among the fighting material of the empire.

But the cost of creating such a regiment would be serious. The following figures compare the cost of maintaining a British or Native regiment of Infantry.

British Infantry Regiment.

	Per mensem. Rs.	Per annum. Rs.
Officers (23)	10,294	1,23,528
Non-Commissioned Officers (104)	4,034	48,639
Privates (880) at Rs. 18-9-6	16,363	1,96,344
Allowances, &c.	..	31,817
Total	..	4,00,326

Native Infantry Regiment.

	Per mensem. Rs.	Per annum. Rs.
Officers (9)	3,572	42,864
Non-Commissioned Officers (112)	2,232	26,784
Sepoys 800 at Rs. 7	5,600	67,200
Allowances, &c.	...	24,492
Total	...	1,61,340

For such a regiment as is contemplated, the number of officers attached to a native regiment would probably be sufficient, but the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates would correspond to the figures for a British regiment. The cost of a Eurasian regiment may therefore be estimated thus—

	Rs.
Officers (9)	42,864
Non-Commissioned Officers (104)	48,639
Privates (800)	1,78,500
Allowances (as in a native regiment)	24,492
Total	2,94,495

The regiment would, therefore, cost Rs. 1,33,155 more, or about 80 per cent. more than a native regiment, the place of which it would take, and this, until the fighting powers of Eurasians are proved to be superior to those of seapoys, would be the subsidy which the Imperial Government would have to pay if it agreed to substitute a Eurasian for a native regiment.

If the formation of the regiment is sanctioned by the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Committee that the boys should be taken straight from school, being at once drafted into a training battalion for the purpose of being drilled, and required to enlist for a certain number of years. In that case the free schools and orphanages which grant a free education to a large proportion of Indo-European children, should so arrange as to contemplate a military career for a number of their students. The students of other schools should be allowed to enlist in the same way, and the same opening should also be offered to all schools out of Calcutta. By this arrangement a company a year could probably be created in which case it would take eight years to raise a complete regiment. His Honour would not, however recommend drafting the young soldiers into one or more battalions on active service, as suggested by the Committee. In his opinion they should be kept together in one regiment, whose head-quarters might be either at Calcutta or Barrackpore.

On the proposal to establish a training-ship on the Hooghly, the following remarks are made:—

The idea of establishing a training-ship on the river Hooghly for Indo-European boys who are willing to adopt a sea-faring life has been previously before this Government. The following is an extract from a letter No. 709 Marine, dated 29th March 1883, of the Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to the Honorary Secretary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association:—

Lastly, there is the question of establishing a training-ship, and in regard to this, I am to invite the Association's attention to the remarks of the Public Service Commission, and the evidence received by that body. Although anxious to assist by every means in his power, the class in which your Association is interested, the Lieutenant-Governor fears that a training-ship in the Hooghly would not be a success, even if a large sum were spent on its establishment and maintenance. The conditions out here are, from every point of view, less favourable for the establishment and maintenance of such an institution than in England, where every year a very large number of boys commence a sea-faring life. The maintenance of a training-ship under suitable supervision, and with competent instructors, would be costly; and unless the apparent unwillingness of boys brought up in this country to go to sea were removed, the objects to be gained by maintaining a training-ship would be very small in comparison with the expense to be incurred.

Your board appears to be of a different opinion, and before the Lieutenant-Governor can move further in the matter of establishing a training-ship, I am to ask that a definite scheme may be submitted and some indication given of the ability of those concerned to carry it out, and of the standard of training that they hope to obtain. As no definite scheme had been previously submitted, the Sub-Committee on Education, training and housing in a supplementary note pages lxxxvii and lxxxviii, examined the proposal of a training-ship in detail, and suggested that the Government of India be asked to obtain from the Admiralty authorities in England, the gift of a suitable hulk or vessel to be fitted and sent out to Calcutta to be used as a training-ship: and that Government be asked to contribute to the training of destitute European and Eurasian boys, the same sum per head that native boys in reformatories cost to the State.

This estimate appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be unduly sanguine both as to the number of boys for whom it will be possible to find employment as sailors, and as to the cost of their food and training. In order to obtain a skilled and independent opinion on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor requested Captain Petley, Port Officer of Calcutta, to favour him with a statement of what he considers to be the lowest possible estimate of the cost of the education on a training-ship of 50 boys, say at the age of 16, to be turned out as ordinary seamen at the age of 17. This has been furnished as follows:—

	Rs.
Annual expenditure per monthly account	30,408
Do. per yearly do.	2,050
Total	32,458

The cost of each boy would therefore be—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Yearly	649	2	6
Monthly	54	1	6

exclusive of medical attendance.

This estimate may be somewhat high, and certainly the cost of food ought not to amount to eight annas per diem; but it is essentially on a training-ship to secure a competent staff, men of high principles and character, to train the boys. But even supposing that Captain Petley's estimate could be materially reduced, his yearly estimate of cost Rs. 649 per head, could not be nearly brought down to the estimate of Rs. 168 per head, arrived at by the Sub-Committee. In Captain Petley's opinion the hulk required should not be less than 600 tons in size for sanitary reasons, and should be completely equipped with masts, sails, rigging, furniture, boats, gear, models, and general internal fittings.

The general outcome of the opinions expressed by the gentlemen consulted, is to the effect that it is doubtful whether employment could subsequently be found either as seamen or as ship-apprentices, for a class of Indo-European boys trained in the manner proposed. Occupation might, it is thought, be without difficulty found for them either in menial posts about ships such as are at present undertaken in many cases by Indo-Portuguese, or as "seacunnies" on steamers which carry no European quartermasters, provided of course that they would consent to take up such employment and could be trained to a fair knowledge of the way about a ship and to acenstom themselves to proper discipline. Their employment on sailing ships would depend entirely on whether they could be so trained as to compare favourably with Europeans, and it seems doubtful whether any training imparted purely on a ship on the river could turn out really efficient seamen of a standard such as can be met with in West countries. It has been suggested, however, that might be remedied by supplementary training Indian Marine or Pilot ships, after leaving the training-ship.

The Shipping Master's Report for 1891-92 shows that during that year the following numbers were shipped and discharged in Calcutta:—

	Shipped.	Discharged.
Eurasians	68	44
Goanese	220	221

The Goanese, he adds, all bear Portuguese names, but it is doubtful whether they are a mixed race. Both Eurasians and Goanese chiefly form the saloon crews of the steamers of the British India and other Companies, but not a single Eurasian or Goanese is a lascar or fireman, as the serangs being all Mahomedans invariably refuse to accept Eurasian lads as stoker or lasc

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[From the Home Papers.]

ROUEN advices say that business in the cotton piece-goods market consisted mainly of the completion of old orders, but there was a certain appearance of activity amongst the producers of goods for export. Business in the yarn market was without improvement, sales being difficult and prices much disputed. In the Havre raw cotton market demand continued restricted to immediate requirements; there were no transactions in cotton "to arrive" and in "futures" only a very moderate business had been recorded.

The total output of anthracite coal from the pennsylvania pits this year, up to July 2, is returned as 19,638,238 tons, showing an increase of 12,64,001 tons as compared with the corresponding period last year. The output, in fact, continues to increase year after year, and should increase the net earnings of the coal railways. Meanwhile, though the trade is quiet for the time being, according to the latest Philadelphia advices, no company is accepting new orders except at the advanced prices.

The gold premium in Italy has recently risen to 4 per cent., and shows a tendency to further advance. The premium, of course, operates to a certain extent as a protective duty to Italian producers, but for all those who have gold obligations to discharge abroad, including the Government, it is a serious disadvantage. Attention has been called to the matter in Rome with a view to the discovery of ways and means of checking the upward movement and bringing the price of gold down again to par, and the Minister of Finance has held a consultation with representatives of the leading Italian credit institutions. The premium is believed to be partly a result of artificial influences of a speculative nature, and it is said that the Government is contemplating repressive measures against the firms concerned in such operations. It is perhaps unnecessary to say, however, that Government action in matters of this kind has invariably failed to attain the end in view.

A good deal of light is thrown on the failure of the reciprocity proposals made last September to the Government of the Argentine Republic by that of the United States in a diplomatic document just published. This is a despatch written rather more than six months ago by the Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Zerbalios, to the American Minister at Buenos Ayres. The language of the despatch is exceedingly plain and straightforward. Dr. Zerballos begins by stating that in the early days of Argentine progress, *viz.*, from 1852 to 1857, the trade between the two countries was very large and increasing. Then, however, began the high Protectionist policy in the States, which has since been more firmly established, and under which the American market has become of little importance to exporters of River Plate produce. The threat that this will be subjected to especial duties in the States, if no reciprocity treaty should be concluded, is therefore of little weight. It is, moreover, not well-founded, because their exists a treaty between the two nations concluded in 1853, which gives to Argentine produce "most favoured native treatment." It is added that should Argentine exports be dealt with unfairly in the States the River Plate Government can retaliate by imposing duties on American timber. Still, the despatch concludes by stating that the President of the Republic is willing to propose to Congress the suppression of the duties on agricultural machinery and petroleum, the United States continuing to receive free of duty Argentine wool and hides.

At the date of the advices from New Orleans the estimate of the probable maximum production of sugar in the United States this year, based on the anticipatory applications for bounty—which must be filed not later than July 1—could not be made, as the details of the planters' applications had not been published. It is expected, however, that, having now had a year's experience of the working of the bounty system, the planters have increased the acreage devoted to sugarcane, and they are said to have certainly added greatly to the capacity of their sugar factories by substituting the latest improved machinery for old. The season, so far, has been a favourable one, and, allowing for losses from the floods, which have proved much smaller than was supposed, nothing has yet occurred to mar the promise of the crop. A largely increased crop of Louisiana cane sugar may, therefore, it is stated, be confidently expected. The beet sugar industry has also, it is added, been greatly encouraged by the results of last season. Farmers in the West have now become convinced that the cultivation of the sugar-beet will pay, and are prepared to devote a portion of their lands to it wherever capitalists can be induced to provide the necessary factories.

A circular has been sent out by the Institute of Bankers to all banks in the United Kingdom, asking for a return of the quantity of silver coin held by each at the close of business to-day (Wednesday). We understand that the object of the inquiry is to ascertain whether, on the whole, or in any particular district or place, the supply of silver coin is redundant or insufficient, and to afford information which may be of service in devising a method of facilitating the distribution of such coin according to the wants of the population. The statistics asked for will doubtless be readily given, and they will be valuable as furnishing a basis on which an approximately correct estimate of the amount of silver coin in circulation may be formed. Complaints of the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of this kind of money have occasionally been heard of, and it is to be hoped that one consequence of this inquiry may be to remove all ground for such complaints in future. It should be remembered that usually the banks almost everywhere receive from retail dealers and others accumulations of silver in the earlier half of the week, which are dispersed again towards the close of it for the payment of wages. The stocks in the banks on Wednesdays will, therefore, in most cases, be at their maximum limit, and the due allowance for this fact should be made.

A noteworthy fact with respect to the cessation of the drought at Broken Hill, according to the "Adelaide Observer," is that, practically, no effect was produced on the value of the silver mine shares on the local stock exchanges. The same journal in its issue of June 4 makes a comparison between the quotations for silver scrip at the end of May last year and on May 31 this year, on which date the Proprietary Mine's half-year closes. "The difference," observes the Adelaide paper, "would appear to be more startling if we were to include all the most prominent mines, in some of which the variations have been more noticeable than those which we select; but it will not be necessary now to instance other than the Proprietary, block 14 and block 10. Twelve months ago Proprietary shares were selling at £10 16s. 6d., and they had gone as high as £14; on the coaresponding date this year they were at £5. 15s. 9d. On May 31, 1891, block 14 scrip was worth on the market £6 17s. and on Tuesday (May 31) the closing price was £2 14s. 6d., or more than 50 per cent. less. At the earlier period block 10's were £14 16s. per share, and had reached a much higher figure; and on Tuesday they were £4. 2s. 6d. a fall of considerably over two thirds. The total market value of the share issues in these three mines had been reduced from £12,017,000 in May, 1891, to £6,244,000 in May 1892. The only consideration, as a matter of business, which could be pleaded in justification for this marvellous decline—equal to nearly one-third of the national debt of South Australia—are the decrease in the value of silver from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 4d. per ounce, and the amount of depreciation represented by the removal during the year of the metal which formed part of the gross assets of the mines. Another calculation is that of the relative conditions of the money market, and in this respect the present circumstances should produce higher prices rather than lower." It is reasonable to assume, it is argued further, that the Broken Hill share of £5 15s. 9d. will continue to carry a dividend of 24s. per annum at least for some time. Taking the price of £6, that represents 20 per cent. interest on the investment, against not much more than 10 per cent. (on the higher price) last year. The chief factors to be considered by present investors in the Broken Hill mine, granting the permanency of the lode, are the duration of the lease and the prospects of an increase or decrease in the rate for silver.

What are the prospects for Broken Hill shareholders if it be assumed that the present circumstances continue during the remainder of the term of the Proprietary leases—between twelve and thirteen years? The capital of the Proprietary mine is represented by 900,000 shares, and the yearly disbursement for dividends at the rate of 24s. per share has for some time past been £1,152,000. In order to pay this 294,946 tons of ore had to be treated and that ore averaged a little more than 34 ounces of silver to the ton. That makes the annual silver production somewhat more than 10,000,000 ounces per annum. If any allowance for the lead is omitted that fact may be reasonably considered a counterpoise to the possible decline in the percentage of silver yielded by the stone treated. Suppose, therefore, that 30 ounces be taken as an average standard without lead, and the Company's return for its silver be estimated at 3s. 4d. per ounce, though Broken Hill metal is understood to produce the highest price realised, what output will be needed during the next thirteen years to recoup the present shareholders before the expiry of the leases? It is not suggested that the mines should be ruthlessly worked out in that period, for such a result "would be disastrous to the Barrier district and injurious to the colony." The output of ore required in thirteen years would be about 4,500,000 tons, and the point is whether the great mine has such a reserve. The official data indicate that it has. Four and-a-half million tons at 30 ounces represent a product of 135,000,000 ounces, and this at six ounces to the pound sterling is equal to £22,500,000 for thirteen years.

THE REIGN OF THE MAHARAJA SAHEB SAYAJI RAO (III), G.C.S.I.

THE "Baroda Watsul" has the following article:—We have much pleasure in drawing attention of our readers to an account of the interview of the editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette" with an Indian potentate—his Highness the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwad. The "Pall Mall" published it, with portraits in one of its late issues, and the "Bombay Gazette" of the 18th July has found place for the same at page 8 of its paper. On the same day "The Times" of London in an editorial, headed "Indian affairs," gave a tolerably full sketch of his Highness's selection and his career up to his present position as an efficient and successful ruler. "The World," "The Manchester Guardian" and other English papers have done the same. We should have been very glad to insert them in our columns had we sufficient space at our command to do so. This will, however, not hinder their publicity among the Gaekwadee English speaking subjects, as almost all of them have access here to the Bombay dailies in libraries, &c. We intend, however, in a future issue to give a summary of them in our vernacular columns for the benefit of our readers. The report and the editorials are a fair resume of the work done by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb in this State since his accession to power. In the work edited and published by Sir W. W. Hunter, on Lord Reay's Indian administration, his Highness's rule, virtues and general qualities are also very highly eulogized. Thus, in various ways, the wise ruler of Baroda and the territory thereof, are becoming much better known than heretofore among the free, enlightened and fair British nation. Still we are inclined to believe with the "Pall Mall Gazette," that his Highness' enlightened rule is only insufficiently known in England and Europe; otherwise his Highness is sure to be almost idolized there by a sympathetic and appreciative public. We think, therefore, we are now justified in taking a rapid survey of the administration of the Baroda State for the last eleven years of his Highness' active rule; and this we propose to do to-day.

Baroda prefers to abide by the time-honored rule —less noise and more work. Consequently, there has been no speechifying here except on rare public occasions viz., the visits of the members of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' noble family, Viceroys, Governors, and the like. Administrative improvements are, therefore, steadily effected and social progress made in the chief native State in the Bombay Presidency, in a quiet and unostentatious manner and without any demonstration whatsoever. Early in April last, however, there was a departure from this invariable practice, the occasion being unique in the history of the Baroda State. We allude here to the opening of the great Ajwa Water-Works, hereafter to be known as The Sayaji Rao Surovar, in deference to the wishes of his Highness' heterogenous subject population. This happy event afforded his Highness the Maharaja Saheb Sayaji Rao Gaekwad an opportunity of publicly announcing to his people, what he has done for them, since he took the reigns of government into his own hands, and what he intends further doing for their benefit, as also to make a public declaration of his general policy in future. We prominently placed before the public the interesting proceedings of the water-works opening ceremony, including his Highness' remarkable but modest utterances. We, however, purposely abstained from reviewing them and waited until now to enable the leading Indian and British journals to criticize fairly and have their independant say on this subject. We are glad to observe that the criticism of the press generally, and notably of the Indian and British papers, is very favourable, and they all are admirably unanimous in awarding a just meed of praise to the astute Baroda ruler. We are now free to express our opinion in this matter, and we do so with great pleasure. The Bombay papers do not exaggerate when they describe the speech delivered by our Maharaja Saheb as a very remarkable declaration. His Highness is not greatly given to public speaking, but we all know that, when he does speak, he speaks well, pertinently and with thoughtfulness and weight. It is not, however, the eloquence of the address, though that was very admirable indeed, and has undeniably impressed public opinion in India, and if we mistake not in England also, but his plain and unvarnished tale of work accomplished, and the frank and generous programme of work to be done, or in process of being done, are duly appreciated. And when we speak of a programme, let us not be misunderstood. It is an open secret that there are important native States in India, the rulers of which are extraordinary lavish in their promises of administrative changes and of benefit of every kind possible for their loyal subjects, but who are generally less liberal in their actual performance. Now the Baroda people know well enough that things are done here very differently. The good Government in Baroda can compare favourably with that secured to the neighbouring and best governed British provinces. If his Highness is esteemed amongst us for one thing more than another, it is because he deals in deeds and not in words merely. So far as the principal reforms and undertakings mentioned in this almost maiden speech are concerned, the out-side world heard nothing of them until they were accomplished facts. We all have known all along what was being done in all directions for our comfort and well-being because all this work was going on under our own eyes. But with that modesty, which is the best adornment of sovereigns, his Highness was silent about the good deeds until it became almost indispensible, on a day of such moment in Baroda annals as the event of the political speech, that some brief and summarised record of the great changes that had been carried out in the State during the present reign, should be placed before the public.

Railway extensions took the foremost place in the record, and it is acknowledegdly a patent fact, that in this respect, Baroda has saved neither pains nor purse in keeping herself abreast of modern requirements. No State in India has done more than our own to improve its means of communication, and if a proof of the utility of our railways were asked for, we should find it in the fact, that they are all making a fair return upon the money laid out on them.

Education is another matter in which our Maharaja Saheb has shown an active concern for the welfare of his affectionate subjects. Collegiate and higher education, the requirements of the State have been very liberally provided for, and technical training has made rapid strides. But for widespread beneficence, nothing is more enduring than the meaures taken for dispelling ignorance amongst the masses. The Sirkar or Government offer, to subsidize a school in every village, where regular attendance of only sixteen pupils can be assured, virtually means that education is to be made universal in Baroda, even to a fault. This is an important experiment, and it will be watched with very great interest all over India. Education and sanitation are working hand in hand. To a populace who can read the simple lessons of sanitation can easily be imparted, and the noble-hearted Gaekwad confesses to a strong desire that the people may be enabled in this way to co-operate with him in his wise determination to make the towns and villages of his vast dominions wholesome and healthy. Liberal grants for each and every village conservancy are going far to realize the idea of all sanitary reforms, namely, pure water and prompt removal of refuse. Recently, the city of Baroda has been granted a constitutional municipal government. Lower down on the list of beneficent measure must be placed what are perhaps the most important of all in chapter of reforms, the remisions in the Revenue Department, which are already tightening the burden of the cultivators, and promise at no distant future to make them a thriving and prosperous race. We need only note in surveying these measures, from which much happiness must necessarily soon acrue, that one and all of them reveal an innate and genuine desire on his Highness Sayaji Rao's part, that his reign should end in the most enduring and wide-spread good to his mild and dutiful subjects. He has taken them into his confidence, and his Highness says he wants them to take him into theirs. No friendlier or more gracious call was ever-made by a kind but firm ruler to his own peace-loving subjects. Words such as these, especially when they are backed up by appropriate, noble, and very useful works, live in the people's memory, and cause the monarch who utters them to be beloved by the people of the world of his own day, and to be revered by those who come after him.

There is one branch of the administration, the reforms which were briefly alluded to by his Highness in his memorable speech. In the few words, in which Maharaja Saheb referred to the introduction of the bench system in civil and criminal procedure, attention was called to an interesting and progressive move, which was acted upon entirely on his Highness's initiative. His Highness, it may be explained, had for some years been struck with the increasing tendency to litigation over small matters, and it occurred to him that if procedure could be simplified and abbreviated, and summary jurisdiction extended, the time of the courts could be considerably saved, without depriving the suitors of a full and fair hearing of their claims. This is what has been done, and as a guarantee that the suitor shall lose nothing by having his right of appeal taken away from him, his Highness has introduced the quite novel expedient of the bench system, according to which, two subjudges will preside in suits, when the sum in dispute is above rupees twenty-five and under rupees fifty, and two district judges will sit "in bench" for summary jurisdiction in suits for sums between rupees one hundred and rupees two hundred. The new scheme has been in operation for about a year and we are glad to observe that it is working most satisfactorily.

We will also casually allude here of the separation of the revenue work from that of the Magisterial, both being formerly done by the Vahiwatdars. For the latter work, independant Magistrates are now appointed in this state, for the present as a tentative measure. The Subhas are also relieved of the hitherto tedious practice of forwarding monthly cash accounts to the Huzur audit office. The Accountant-General's office having been now fully organised, the system of audit and of accounts will in future be almost the same as in British dominions. The State has also undertaken to look after village temples, religious foundations, and other eleemosynary institutions. Formerly, there were complaints, as there are still, we hear, in parts of British dominions, of gross mismanagement and the allotments from the State revenue or charitable purposes were misapplied by the managers with or without the connivance of the villagers. The well-compressed and inexhaustive speech of his Highness the Gaekwar is like a good sponge. After the first squeezing there still remains a great deal that is very useful. For instance, the improvements in the Public Works Revenue, State Charities, Medical and Financial Departments of the State, as also the last, though not the least in importance, the Khanji Department, we have not fully reviewed here. We are compelled to omit particular mention of the many important reforms effected in them, since we have already exceeded the ordinary sphere of an editorial. We, therefore, reserve our review of these for the present—the reforms in these branches of the administration being too numerous to enter into details, in the limits of a single article, however long.

We cannot, however, conclude this notice better, than by saying in the words of the "Bombay Gazette," that "in all that he has undertaken and projected for judicial reforms in his State, his Highness has acted on his own initiative, which thus far has been wise, energetic and strong." Our chief aim in inditing this leader is to show what excellent results can be achieved by a liberal and good personal Government. We have not gone into minute improvements here, but have dealt with the principal ones, simply to show that Baroda is a model State and, therefore, worthy of imitation. We do this the more freely, as the deserving occupant of the Baroda musnud or gadee is now over six thousand miles away from his capital, enjoying a short holiday after really a very hard work in a laudable cause, *viz.*, the general amelioration of the condition of his ever-loving ryot and for whose interest only, it appears, his Highness judiciously handles the reigns of his Government and generally is very careful in supervising, as far as is possible, the minute details of the whole administration. May therefore his Highness the Maharaja Saheb Sayaji Rao, a strict teetotaler, regain and continue in good health, to realize his ardent wishes,—the dream of his life, and live long to see the good fruits of his good work. In a future leader we will refer to the many accomplishments, love for work, private life, and, above all, rare virtues of the present noble ruler of Baroda.

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

FURTHER details of the progress of Barwatiahs from Virpur to the Girnar are to hand, says the Rajkote paper. It appears that after leaving Virpur they passed through Rubarica. Darbar Surag Walla hearing of this sent his Nyayadhish and Police Superintendant with some men in pursuit of them. But before that, it would appear, that two men had already gone in that direction. The name of one of these men was Jan Mohomed and the other was his brother's son. The former had a double-barrelled gun and a sword, and the latter a country match-lock and a sword. At some distance, after crossing the river Bhadar, they met the dacoits a few yards from the high road near the Takia. The dacoits stopped them and commanded them to give up their arms. Jan Mohomed refused to do so, whereon a man went up to him and shot him dead with a revolver. Taking his arms and the other man with them they left towards Girnar. It deserves to be specially mentioned that it is reported that they went by a high road by the side of the traveller's bungalow at Jetpur. From Jetpur they went to Jetalsar village (Gondal) and Choki (Junagadh) and from thence they proceeded further on by the cross road. Near Choki they got hold of a Koli and another man. Thus up till Girnar they had three followers with them. They had some rice with them which they cooked. Soon after a Junagad "Gist" appeared with which they had an engagement, the consequences of which have already been reported. Taking advantage of it two out of the three men who were taken hostages escaped, but the Koli could not escape. The surviving Jetpur man went over to the Gist and informed them of all that had occurred. He was subsequently sent to Jetpur escorted by some of their men.

THE PREVENTION OF POTATO DISEASE.

THE movement for combating the potato disease is making headway in England, though not so fast as it should, considering how much there is to be gained by success. The most recent experiments by M. Petermann, the able director of the State Agronomic Station at Gembloux, Belgium, add great force to those which have been made in France, England, and the United States. The confidence felt by the Belgian expert is shown in the following extract from his report:—

From the whole experiments which have come to our knowledge it may be concluded that in the greater part of the cases, especially where the copper treatment has been employed in a right quantity and at a proper time, and particularly where a second, and even a third, dressing has been given, in consequence of the efficacy of the former having been compromised by rain falling immediately after the application, the total yield of the crop has been increased, and the number of the diseased tubers reduced in such a proportion that the operation has left a benefit, the most important in the cases of varieties which are last resistant to the disease. As we have said, we have made new trials in 1891, less for the purpose of furnishing new proofs of the efficacy of the copper treatment—on which subject we have not any doubt— than to fix the best time for its application (preventive or curative), and to try the new mixtures, the *bouillie bordelaise* and the sulpho-sucrate of copper. M. Petermann incidentally mentions a remarkable experimental study published lately by Professor O. Marek, of Konigsberg. The results obtained by him with 58 varieties of potatoes were so conclusive that he does not hesitate to recommend to the German Government the adoption of legislative measures ordering the application of *bouillie bordelaise*. This, it is pointed out, would not be an entirely new departure, as some analogous laws already exist for dealing with scourges which attack growing crops.

THE CRAFTY CANVASSER.

POLLING Day. An enthusiastic partisan, in a carriage, meets an unmistakable Hodge, and pulls up promptly.

"Good day, my man."
"Good day to your honour."
"Nasty wet afternoon, isn't it?"
"Nice rain, sir—nice rain."
"Are you going to the poll?"
"Gwine to look round by'm-bye."
"Conservative? or are you Liberal?"
"Oh, any of'em! I don't care who 'tis."
"What! Don't you prefer one party to the other?"
"Oh, ay—it's as we finds'em. *We* takes *them* as *they* takes *we*."
"Quite so. Then you'll vote for the poor man's friend."
"Sure enough."

The candidate who intends to give you a cottage, an allotment, and an old-age pension, and to save you from the workhouse."

"That's it—that's it!"
"Then come with me, and vote for Sir George."
"Oh! he's a clever 'un—he's a stinger."
"What do you mean?"
"Why, sir, I hear Sir George speechifying over on the Green Toosday.

There were only one chap as opposed him, and him ask what Sir George ever done for the agricoultural labourer, and Sir George he ups that quick and calls him a two-headed sheep, he did. That settled "him." Lor,' 'ow we did laugh. Oh, he's a clever 'un! Sir George!"

"Ha, ha I you're right. Well, jump in here, and I'll take you to the poll."
"You haven't a bit o'baccy about ye?"
"No. But—some other time, perhaps—ahem!—"
"Or a copper to give a poor old man?"
"Certainly not. We don't allow bribery nowadays Jump in, I say, and I'll drive you down. By-the-bye, what is your name?"
"Hodge—Will'm Hodge."
"Where do you live?"
"I live hereabout all my life."
"Well, then come long."
"What for?"
"What for, man! Why, to vote for Sir George."
"Hoo, hoo, hoo! Me vote for Sir George!"
"Yes, of course. What are you laughing at?"
"He, he, he!"
"Confound it, man! don't stand giggling there. Come along to the poll."
"Me co ne along to the poll! He, he, he! Lor' blesh ye, sir—I ain't got a vote."
"Not got a vote!"
"No-o-o! I'm a "pau-per"!"

(QUICK CURTAIN.)

DON CARLOS has written a letter to the Comte de Paris forbidding him to use the Bourbon arms. In these somewhat serious times he has thus, without intending it, made people laugh heartily. He says:—"I, the eldest of the Bourbon line and the head of the family that owes its origin to Hugues Capet, and is of the race and arms of Saint Louis and of Lious XIV.—I alone and through me my son and my brother, have the right to carry on the Royal escutcheon the azure with the three *fleurs de lys d'or sans brisure.*"

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 31.

Sandys, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Umballa.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 1.

Browne, Capt, 6th Ms Infty., on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

For the week commencing Monday, 15th August, 1892:—

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday 16th, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine-drill.
Friday 19th, 6-30 p.m.—Gun-drill.

Byculla Head-Quarters.
Tuesda 16th, 5-45 p.m.—Carbine-drill.
Friday 19th, 5-45 p.m.—Gun-drill.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th August, 1892.

1. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters at 6 o'clock, this evening.
2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "G" Company:—No. 3263 Vol. A. Hurley and No. 3264 Vol. T. C. West.
3. No. 2363 Vol. H. J. Lilley having re-joined is taken on strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "G" Company.
4. The monsoon drills in the Town Hall will commence on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, and will be continued every Wednesday evening, at 9 p.m., until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 19th Instant, at 5-30 p.m.
3. The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps:—Corpl. T. Rogers and Trooper Wridge.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr S C Roberts, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Bhagalpur, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr H Wheeler, Asst Magte and Collr, Darbhanga, is transferred to Bhagalpur, and is posted to the head-quarters station of that dist.

Mr C H Bompas, offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Contai, Midnapore, is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of that dist.

The Rev Charles Jasper Palmer, is appointed to be Hony Chaplain of the Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps, vice the Rev J Davidson, resigned.

Lieut H B Spooner is appointed to be Hony Paymaster of the Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps, vice Capt H Moore, deceased.

Maj A C Band, Commdt, Northern Beng Mounted Rifles, is allowed leave of absence for 6 months.

Mr E V Levinge, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Sitamarhi Muzaffarpur, is allowed leave for 2 months.

The Hon'ble H J S Cotton, C S I, Offg Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Sir John Ware Edgar, K C I E, C S I, retired.

Mr C R Marriott, Offg Collr of Customs, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr J Scobell Armstrong, retired.

Mr T Inglis, Offg Jr Secy to the Board of Revenue, is confirmed in that appointmeut, from 1st July 1892, vice Mr C R Marriott.

Lieut A F Gordon, Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles, is appointed to act as Commdt of the corps, during the absence on leave of Capt W H Grimley, or until further orders.

Mr R F H Pughe, Dist Supdt of Police, Dinajpur, is allowed furlough for 7 months.

Mr C G Hatt, Asst Conservr of Forests, attached to the Darjeeling Forest Div, is granted 2 months' examination leave.

Surg-Maj G Shewan, Offg Civil Surg of Balasore, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Shahabad, during the absence, on furlough of Surg-Maj R Macrae, or until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'de.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered....	68	32	45	66	44	10	43	85
Saturday, August 13....	...	...	2	25	2	42	0	51
Sunday, August 14	0	64	0	43	0	51	2	26
Total..	68	96	48	34	47	03	46	62
Total fall to 14th August 1891	68	32	52	64	55	41	49	45
Total fall to 14th August 1890	63	38	67	43	64	58	52	63

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on 10th August, 1892:—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.....	11	34	13	31	18	11
Wednesday, August 10.....	0	52	0	5	0	0
Total..	11	86	13	36	18	11

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF AUGUST, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of, moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st August to date.	Variation. 1st August to date
Delhi	29·719	Calm	2	87·1	77·1	92	1·30	15·31	−1·91
Agra	29·712	Calm	1	89·6	78·1	79	...	13·95	−3·82
Cawnpore..	29·730	S	3	90·0	75·1	88	0·61	23·16	...
Allahabad..	29·704	Calm	5	91·9	77·3	95	0·32	26·34	+6·01
Jhansi	29·710	S W	2	90·4	77·7	87	...	26·37	+2·16
Jacobabad..	29·610	S S W	5	97·0	79·7	75	...	4·05	+1·49
Karachi....	29·663	W S W	11	90·5	81·7	83	...	11·51	+6·82
Ajmere	29·730	W	10	87·4	75·1	86	...	10·17	−3·63
Deesa	29·754	S W	14	89·2	75·8	85	0·03	21·84	+5·49
Rajkot.....	29·746	W S W	12	86·9	74·2	85	0·05	14·87	−6·51
Veraval....	29·768	W S W	18	82·0	77·3	80	0·09	6·11	...
Neemuch ..	29·773	W S W	16	87·3	73·2	82	...	15·90	−5·19
Indore.....	29·706	W	5	84·0	70·6	87	0·03	15·15	−5·15
Saugor	29·745	W	7	83·3	74·6	91	0·24	31·78	+4·47
Jubbulpore.	29·790	W	2	87·4	73·6	97	3·03	35·16	−3·09
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa...	29·790	S W	5	84·3	75·2	91	0·22	35·77	+3·53
Khandwa...	29·809	W	4	84·2	75·3	88	0·58	19·43	+1·22
Raipur	29·742	W S W	6	86·0	77·6	82	...	33·01	−0·86
Nagpur	29·771	...	6	87·8	76·4	88	...	21·16	−9·09
Amraoti....	29·741	W	5	85·4	72·3	92	...	24·16	+2·25
Akola.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	29·785	N E	L	89·1	76·0	91	0·23	38·61	+10·23
Malegaon..	29·733	W S W	8	87·4	72·1	80	...	12·92	+1·48
Bombay	29·745	W	14	83·3	75·8	94	2·33	46·30	−7·35
Poona.....	29·815	W S W	10	81·6	70·4	88	...	19·43	+6·60
Sholapur ..	29·885	S W	7	86·7	71·9	79	...	10·41	−2·17
Ratnagiri...	29·875	W S W	7	83·9	77·1	89	0·03	38·32	+13·17
Belgaum ...	29·839	W S W	7	78·3	68·8	90	...	26·64	+1·19
Goa	29·891	?	?	84·1	75·4	91	0·17	82·27	...
Karwar	29·901	Calm	1	82·2	74·7	95	0·22	82·54	−4·69
Mangalore..	29·924	Calm	1	80·8	72·4	93	1·23	72·45	−9·80
Calicut	29·913	N W	7	87·7	73·6	91	0·05	37·22	+7·85
Cochin	29·945	N E	M	83·2	69·7	87	1·50	65·56	+6·74
Bangalore..	29·962	W S W	6	80·2	66·0	95	0·53	10·67	+0·91
Secund er-abad	29·833	W N W	6	88·6	69·9	90	1·85	20·22	+5·73
Masulipatm..	29·833	N W	5	90·5	75·1	93	1·76	18·29	+4·83
Bellary	29·908	Calm	7	83·9	71·9	82	0·19	8·03	+3·55
Cuddapah..	29·891	N W	...	85·0	75·8	82	0·02	18·81	+9·69
Madras	29·942	W	11	90·7	77·1	79	...	18·98	+9·51
Coimbatore.	29·913	S	5	87·3	70·8	95	0·04	4·79	−1·19
Trichinopoly	29·884	W N W	10	91·5	73·4	82	2·43	10·09	+5·75
Negapatam.	29·849	W S W	3	91·9	?	70	...	7·32	+2·07
Colombo ...	29·927	W	9	89·0	72·5	83	0·64	9·53	−7·55

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 3·48 (58·44); E. G. H. = 2·42 (6·44); G. T. H. = 2·23 (45·01); C. P. = 2·33 (46·30).

SUMMARY.

Pressure is increased by moderate or small amounts in all parts of the country. Readings are relatively high in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast, and low over the Indus Valley. Gradients are slight. Winds are north-easterly at Surat and Cochin and southerly at Coimbatore and south-westerly or north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to fresh in Gujarat and at Neemuch and Bombay. This morning, the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay, 12 at Rajkot and Neemuch, and 10 at Sholapur and Ajmere. The maximum and minimum temperature variations continue to be small and irregular in all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Jacobabad and lowest temperature 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Jubulpore 3·03," Trichnopoly 2·43" and Bombay 2·33": between one and two inches at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cochin, Mangalore and Delhi, and light to moderate showers at Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Calicut, Bangalore, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Surat, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Indore, Rajkot, Deesa, Veraval, Allahabad and Cawnpore. Monsoon weather prevails all over the country, and rain may be expected in almost all districts.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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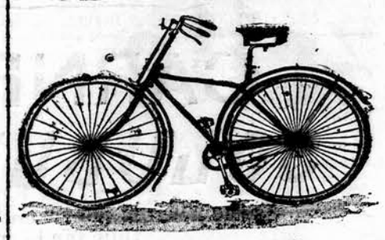

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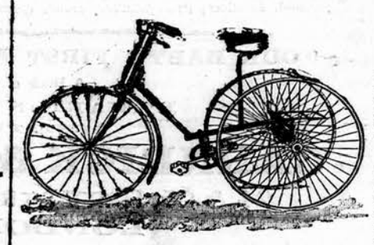

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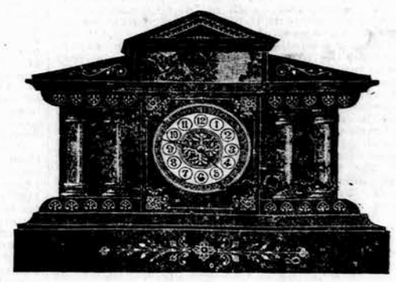

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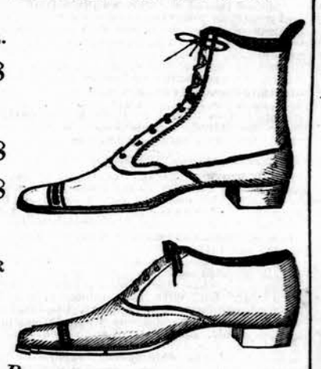

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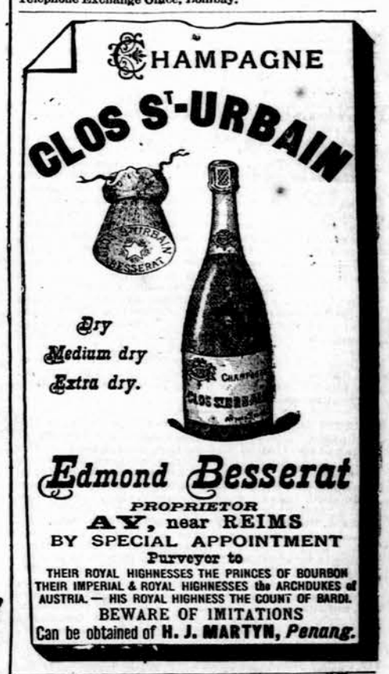

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